

DAILY REPORT

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PRC TO PARTICIPATE IN GENEVA REFUGEE CONFERENCE

OW132039 Beijing XINHUA in English 2032 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 13 (XINHUA)--China has decided to participate in the international conference on Indochinese refugees scheduled to be held here on 20 and 21 July.

A note to this effect was handed today to the U.N. office at Geneva by Yi Suhzi, charge d'affaires a.i. of the permanent mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations office at Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland on behalf of the Chinese Government.

The note says that the Chinese Government has received the note of Mr. Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations, addressed to Premier Hua Guofeng, in which the secretary-general invites the Chinese Government to designate a delegation to participate in the international meeting on Indochinese refugees. The permanent mission, on instruction of the Chinese Government, formally informs the office that the Chinese Government decides to send a delegation to attend the international meeting on Indochinese refugees.

REPRESENTATIVE YI SUZHI ADDRESSES UN ECOSOC SESSION

OW132131 Beijing XINHUA in English 2112 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

["Developing Countries Call for Establishment of New International Economic Order at ECOSOC Session"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, July 13 (XINHUA)--The United Nations Economic and Social Council session today concluded its nine-day general debate on international economic and social policy in which representatives of many developing countries strongly demanded the establishment of a new international economic order.

Speaking at the session, the Indian minister of state for external affairs, Somarendra Kundu, pointed out that the deteriorating economic situation in the world "cannot be tackled in a piecemeal fashion but requires a fundamental structural change in international economic relations. Only the early establishment of a new international economic order can do away with the inequities and imbalances of the present system."

Representative of Senegal Alioune Sene said the developing countries suffer "major losses and harm from imbalances and uncertainties" under the present world economic situation. They have been forced to curtail a number of their development projects in 1978. He noted that a new international economic order is the most important aspect of a new global order.

Fahim Sultan al-Qasimi of the United Arab Emirates said that the severe economic imbalances in the relations between developed and developing countries have continued unabated since last year. He urged the industrialized countries "to give up some of their privileged positions." "These countries have a particular responsibility in this regard in view of their dependence on raw materials from and the profits they make at the expense of, the Third World countries," he said.

Turkish representative Orhan Eralp said that "Turkey is convinced that only within the new international economic order can the international economic problems of crisis dimensions be tackled and the global growth be placed once again on a sound and stable path."

Constantin Ene of Romania said that the developing countries are the principal victims of the present world economic crisis. "Without changes in the structure and machinery of the international economic relations," he said, "all efforts to overcome the present crisis will not achieve substantive results."

Some Second World countries at the session expressed their sympathy with and support for the developing countries. The Swedish representative, O. Ternstrom, said, "The present situation is further complicated by what seems to amount to virtual stagnation in the north-south dialogue and in the progress towards a just and equitable new order." "The developing countries could, with increased financial resources, have a more active role as a motor of the world economy," he said. "A new international development strategy ought to express the commitment of the entire international community to accelerated development in the developing world for the benefit of all."

In his statement, the Chinese representative, Yi Suzhi, said, "Some developed countries, particularly the superpowers, have been doing all they can to shift the economic crisis onto other countries. And the wall of protectionism in trade is towering. The terms of trade as between manufactured goods and primary products is worsening. The gap separating the poor from the rich is widening. All this is seriously hampering the economic development and growth of the developing countries and landing the world economy into a plight of stagnation and crisis. Therefore, a thoroughgoing transformation of the old international economic relationship has become an increasingly pressing necessity."

REPRESENTATIVE YU MENGJIA SCORES SRV, CUBA AT UN MEETING

OW140252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 13 (XINHUA)--The Chinese representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council summer session here spoke today in reply to the virulent attacks levelled by the Vietnamese and Cuban observers over the root cause of the Vietnamese refugee problem.

At the meeting this morning, the Vietnamese and Cuban observers, at Moscow's beck and call, took the floor one after the other and attacked Australia, Britain, the United States, China and France for their positions on the Indochinese refugee problem. They tried to justify Hanoi's export of its own people and blame others for this inhuman policy.

In a statement at an earlier meeting, the Soviet representative lashed out at the British delegate for his severe criticism of the notorious Vietnamese policy. He also alleged that the refugee problem had its roots in the past "wars of aggression".

Exercising his right of reply, Chinese representative Yu Mengjia pointed out at the meeting that there was nothing strange in Vietnam and Cuba echoing each other, "because they are twin brothers reared by the same superpower to do mischief in the world."

With the support of that superpower, he continued, Vietnam went to great lengths in pushing its regional hegemonism. It marched massive forces into Kampuchea to overrun and rob that country. It drove out hundreds of thousands of refugees, many of whom met a tragic end at sea. More than 240,000 refugees had flooded into China alone, he noted.

In the practice of racial discrimination and persecution, the Hanoi authorities could be matched only by the Hitlerite fascists, the Chinese representative declared.

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In his statement on July 11, J. Thomson, the Australian representative, said that of most immediate concern to his government was the problem of Indochinese refugees, "which has now reached crisis proportions". He pointed out that "to consider only the question of resettlement and funds is to treat the symptoms of the suffering and not the causes. The real responsibility lies with the policies of the Government of Vietnam, which have led to the deliberate expulsion of Vietnam's unwanted citizens, many to their death, in clear contravention of its international obligations. If the problem is to be solved, it is essential that this be recognized. The inhuman policies of the Government of Vietnam recall the darker days of human experience."

HUO SHILIAN ADDRESSES WORLD AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE

OW141214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Rome, July 13 (XINHUA)--International relationships must be based on equality and mutual benefit, said Huo Shilian, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the world conference on agrarian reform and rural development, at the plenary session of the conference here this morning.

He said: "The developed countries, especially the superpowers, should not shut their eyes to rural poverty in the developing countries; they must assume their unshirkable responsibilities."

In his speech, Huo Shilian pointed out that how to change the state of poverty in the rural areas of the developing countries and enable the populous countryside to achieve social progress, economic development and improvement of living standards constitutes an urgent and salient question for the conference and the highlight of its deliberations.

He then dwelt on the process from the implementation of land reform to the successful completion of socialist transformation of agriculture as well as rural development in China. He said that "over the last 30 years or so, despite the fundamental changes that have taken place in China's rural society as a whole, the sabotage of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' in particular which adversely affected China's agriculture to a considerable degree, plus shortcomings and errors in our work due to our inexperience, have prevented us from making much greater achievement."

He went on that the Chinese Government has decided to do a good job of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and to exert every effort to win this first battle for the realization of the four modernizations. It is essential to "rely on our own strength to the fullest extent and assimilate the useful experience of other countries in the light of our specific conditions...and concentrate our efforts on advancing agriculture in order to enable the development of grain and other agricultural production to meet the requirements of population growth and industrial development."

Huo Shilian pointed out the fact that backward and poverty-stricken rural areas in the world and over a billion impoverished peasants are concentrated in most Asian, African and Latin American developing countries is the aftermath of protracted domination, plunder and exploitation by imperialism and colonialism.

In conclusion, he said, "As a member of the developing world, China is ready to carry on technical cooperation, exchange experience, render mutual support and make common progress with other developing countries."

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GAO YI STATEMENT AT UNESCO CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION NOTED

OW150351 Beijing XINHUA in English 0318 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 14 (XINHUA)--The international conference on education closed its 37th session here today with the adoption of a recommendation urging the governments of all countries to improve the organization and management of educational systems. The ten-day session was sponsored by the International Bureau of Education of UNESCO.

The conference stressed the importance of mobilization of all resources for the improvement of educational systems. It also discussed educational policies and trends. The role of pre-school education was also stressed.

There were general trends in the world, noted UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow, to extend the period of compulsory schooling, while providing a common basis of knowledge and more options at the end of secondary school.

A final report of the conference says that the majority of the developing countries have undertaken a series of reforms on either educational structures or the content, methods and techniques of education. Those reforms have increasingly focused on the interaction between education and development, the report notes. In many developed countries, the report adds, the extent of unemployment among young graduates raised the question of the relationship between education and employment.

Chinese delegate Gao Yi, in a statement at the session, expressed China's readiness to cooperate with other countries in the field of education.

COMMENTARY ON SOVIET, U.S. PERSIAN GULF AIMS

OW142112 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Talk from "International Current Events" program: "The Two Superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, Are Locked in Ever Fiercer Rivalry in the Gulf Region"]

[Excerpts] The Persian Gulf region is an important target of domination in the global strategies of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. Due to the increasingly intensified contention for dominating this region between the two superpowers, especially since the Soviet Union has stepped up its strategic plan for expansion to the south, the situation in this crescent-shaped region has become more turbulent than ever, turning the Persian Gulf into a hot point of sustained tension in today's world.

Extremely rich in petroleum resources, the coastal countries of the Persian Gulf are known as treasure houses of petroleum. The world's largest petroleum deposits and highest oil producers are concentrated in this region. More than 30 percent of U.S. 70 percent of West Europe's and 90 percent of Japan's oil imports are derived from the gulf region. Aside from its rich petroleum resources, which are important to countries the world over, the geographic location of the gulf is also of important strategic significance. The gulf region dominates the entrance to the Red Sea in the west and adjoins the south Asian subcontinent in the east. The gulf region, therefore, is in itself an important international passage linking the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans and the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa.

There is a common saying among Western countries that "whoever dominates the Persian Gulf is capable of dominating the United States, West Europe and Japan, and can then proceed to dominate the entire world." As far as the United States is concerned, the gulf region in the Middle East is one of its vital interests. As high as 50 percent of the U.S. oil supply mainly depends on imports from the gulf region's oilfields. This is why, in addition to effectively safeguarding Europe, the United States has also made strenuous efforts in its global strategy to protect its other strategic flank--the petroleum resources in the Persian Gulf region. This is why the United States has declared that threats to the security of the gulf region are threats to U.S. security.

Following the change in Iran's political situation, the Central Treaty Organization collapsed. Saudi Arabia and other gulf countries are seriously troubled because they do not know how far they can rely on the United States. As a result, the United States is facing a situation in which Soviet expansion is approaching the place where vital U.S. interests lie.

It is in this situation that the United States has stepped up its military deployment in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean regions and declared in a sabre-rattling manner that it has decided to play a more effective role in the Middle East, even to go so far as to deal with the Soviet challenge by means of military power.

Following in the footprints of the old tsars, an important strategic step taken by the Soviet Union for global hegemony is to intrude into the Indian Ocean to the south to dominate the entrance to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf so as to encircle Europe from its flanks, nibble at Asia, cut the lifeline of Western countries and drive the U.S. influence from this arc-like region. Western analysts have put it well: "This Soviet aim has remained unchanged over the past 25 years."

Motivated by the strategic needs of promoting hegemonism, the Soviet extended its tentacles of aggression to the gulf region a long time ago. The Soviet Union stepped up its military deployment and preparations for this purpose over the past several years. Two large-scale military exercises aimed at the gulf were launched by the Soviet Union. The first one was launched in the winter of 1976. Large numbers of tanks and mechanized infantry were mobilized. The occupation of the gulf's oilfields was the imaginary target. The second one was launched in September 1978. Paratroopers were mobilized to mount a surprise attack. The occupation of the port of Abadan in the Persian Gulf was the imaginary target. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has also stepped up subversion and expansion in the Persian Gulf under a friendship and good neighbor signboard.

After the smooth execution of plots in Afghanistan and South Yemen, the Soviet Union has intensified its comprehensive control of these two countries in an attempt to use them as bases and springboards for southward expansion, as well as for launching an all-round attack on the Persian Gulf.

The realities of the gulf region clearly show that the situation there is indeed grave. The United States wants to protect its own interests there, and it is imperative for the Soviet Union to wage a struggle to eliminate the U.S. sphere of influence in the gulf region. This contradiction cannot be compromised. The situation in the peaceful areas along the Indian Ocean coasts will not remain calm. Rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States will definitely become more fierce with each passing day.

CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON SALT II, WESTERN EUROPE

OW141627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

["SALT II Treaty Brings New Worries to Western Europe--Commentary by XINHUA Correspondent

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA correspondent Chen XI)--West European governments have sent their messages of congratulations on the signing of SALT II, but with mixed, and even uneasy feelings.

Their congratulations were offered, in the first place, out of protocol reasons, and also because it is a new treaty to limit strategic arms. But a closer analysis of the accord provides nothing for Western Europe to be happy about. Instead, it adds new worries to the old.

For the new U.S.-Soviet treaty excludes SS-20's and Backfire bombers as strategic arms, which, though [they] cannot reach the United States, can easily hit West European targets. This naturally heightens the sense of insecurity in Western Europe about the U.S. "nuclear umbrella". Some West European newspapers have gone so far as to describe the new treaty with the Soviet Union as a betrayal to the Europeans. Yet they do reflect the anxiety in the West European capitals.

This anxiety has grown visibly in the past three years. The Christmas of 1976 brought the portentous news: Nuclear weapons of a new generation, the SS-20's, were trained on Western Europe from the European part of the Soviet Union. These MIRV's with a range of 4,800 kilometres, came into being at the time of the 1975 Helsinki summit and a year later, about 120 of them were deployed. The danger lies in the fact that SS-20's can reach any point in Western Europe from the Soviet Union while Western Europe has nothing to match them.

It was contended among NATO military experts and in the Western European press that the appearance of the SS-20's not only had upset the military equilibrium in Europe but had reduced Western Europe to the status of a "nuclear mortgage". Then, the production and deployment of the supersonic Backfire made Western Europe even more vulnerable and the NATO generals more disturbed than ever.

What is to be done about it? This has been the topic of discussion or rather debate in and outside of the official circles and among the mass media. This debate, sometimes quite heated, brought about a change in Western Europe. Those who had been lulled by Moscow's sweet melodies of "detente" began to talk about the possibility of another war on the continent.

Novels describing a third world war and other works of similar nature by British, French, West German, American, Belgian and Japanese writers came off the press one after another. There are, of course, doubts about the accuracy of such forecasts as that the war will break out in the middle of the 1980's.

Thus, West Europeans reckon with all seriousness the number of Soviet nuclear arms trained on them and the strength of the conventional forces of the Warsaw Pact. They have ceased to feel reassured by the 7,000 American tactical nuclear warheads stored in West Germany.

• Governments of Western European countries finally reached the consensus through argument that strengthening their national defence was an urgent task in face of the increasing Soviet threat.

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NATO mapped out a 15-year long-term defence program in spring last year, increasing the defence outlay by three per cent and making the modernization of theatre nuclear strength one of the ten targets of NATO. This target was reaffirmed at the Guadaloupe summit of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany early this year. The NATO nuclear planning group meeting last April, and the NATO defence ministers meeting last May, have discussed more specifically the modernization of NATO nuclear strength. The plan generally agreed on at the present stage is the deployment in Western Europe of the U.S. "Pershing-II" missiles with a range of 2,575 kilometres after it is remoulded. However, under the general agreement, there are still differences among the NATO members. One of their differences is where should the remoulded "Pershing-II" missiles be deployed? Some Western European countries suggested West Germany does not want to be the only NATO country with the missiles, while the others are not willing to have them. This is one of the contradictions to be solved.

After the United States and the Soviet Union signed the SALT II document, the United States planned to ask the Western European countries to take part in the third stage of the strategic arms limitation talks to work out restrictions on Soviet SS-20's and Backfire bombers. However, those who respect history and look realities squarely in the face maintain that it is no easy matter to hold negotiations with the Soviet Union and it is unlikely to get any result favourable to the West even if an agreement is reached. Furthermore, they held that the program for nuclear modernization in Western Europe should have been carried out long ago. France categorically refused to take part in the next stage of U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks. Britain also advocated the necessity to maintain an independent nuclear strength. It can be said that in face of the stern reality of Soviet threat, Western Europe is making decisions after long hesitation.

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UNITED STATES

B 1

XINHUA CORRESPONDENTS REVIEW SALT II DEBATE IN U.S.

OW160828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

["SALT II More Controversial in U.S."--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, July 15 (XINHUA correspondents Pengoi, Qianxing)--The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week spent hours after hours on hearing testimonies on the U.S.-USSR SALT treaty from the government, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and experts outside the administration. The more the treaty is debated, the clearer is the scenario that the Soviet Union is threatening to wrest superiority over the U.S. in nuclear weaponry and whether this trend can be reverted by the treaty becomes more and more controversial.

The testimonies fall into three categories: Firstly, those who believe that the treaty would help check the Soviet drive for superiority. They include Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and their advisers. Secondly, those who regard the treaty as containing serious flaws and a danger to U.S. security. They include Lt. General Edward J. Rowny, who had represented the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the American SALT delegation for the past six years, and Paul Nitze, also a former pentagon official and SALT negotiator. Thirdly, those who pledge their support for the treaty but with reservations and without too much enthusiasm. The Joint Chiefs of Staff appear to fall in this category.

The views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff arrested much interest. In a statement on behalf of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General David C. Jones first reviewed the trends in the strategic balance, stating that the Soviet Union has risen from a position of clear inferiority to its present status of at least military equality with the United States. "In some areas," he said, "they have already surpassed us and we are concerned because their momentum will allow them to gain an advantage over the U.S. in most of the major static indicators of strategic force by the early 1980s." "Overall," he added, "the Soviets have been out-investing us for ten years and, for the past few years, their total military investment effort has been about 75 percent larger than our own. With respect to investments for strategic forces, the disparity has, for many years, been even larger, with the Soviets outspending the U.S. by a factor of nearly three to one. Moreover, because of lead times in modern weapons programs, this progressive shift in the military balance will continue into the mid-1980s with or without SALT. A major concern my colleagues and I share is how best to minimize the period, extent, and consequences of any Soviet advantages." He said, "with or without SALT, the United States needs to do far more than we have done in recent years to strengthen and modernize our strategic forces lest the trends toward Soviet superiority become irreversible."

General Jones spoke of the two issues of particular concern to him and his colleagues. One is the Soviet Union's unilateral right to deploy 308 modern large ballistic missiles, and the other is the exclusion of the Backfire from the aggregate totals of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles. He regarded these as failures, but their most serious concern is "the risk that SALT Two could be allowed to become a tranquilizer to the American people, in which case the adverse trends..... could well become irreversible," he said.

General Jones recalled the unheeded advice from the former Joint Chiefs of Staff when SALT One was endorsed and warned against repeating earlier mistakes through complacency, an incomplete understanding of the magnitude of the Soviet buildup, or an insufficient appreciation of the broader consequences of Soviet momentum in terms of stability, global power relationships, and long term U.S. interests. He stressed that a series of important strategic modernizations programs are "absolutely essential", coupled with efforts to achieve substantial reductions, otherwise SALT Two "may have been a net loss".

On the issue of verification, General Allen of the Air Force, questioned by senators, replied that there were some points that might not be possible to verify with high confidence.

Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio) described the Joint Chiefs of Staff statement as "damning it (the treaty) by faint praise".

The reservations held by military circles with regard to treaty provisions were reflected more candidly by Lieutenant General Rowny who had just quitted the job as SALT negotiator and retired because he thought "the treaty would sanction and codify the strategic inferiority of the United States" and "establishes the conditions which threaten our security for the years to come". He said most of the positive features of the treaty are "more theoretical than actual" while the serious negative aspects of the treaty heavily tilt the balance against the United States. "The emerging treaty, in my view, is not in our interest since it is inequitable, unverifiable, undermines deterrence, contributes to instability and could adversely affect NATO security and allied coherence," he declared.

Paul Nitze, chairman of Policy Studies, Committee on the Present Danger said, "to accept the case that is being made for the Vienna terms, with all its fallacies and implausibilities, can only incapacitate our minds and wills for doing the things necessary to redress the strategic imbalance". He believed the Soviet Union wanted to exploit nuclear military power, and stressed "the first step out of danger is to recognize danger".

The fifteen members of the Foreign Relations Committee questioned the testimonies in turn and for four days ending the twelfth. The sessions lasted seven or eight hours with only thirty minutes break for a snack. As the public hearings adjourned for closed sessions, the impression left on your correspondents is that nuclear parity between the United States and Soviet Union is untenable in the practical sense while competition for superiority will go on with or without the treaty. The tremendous amount of facts and arguments provided in the hearings are very revealing the the long hours of the sessions are rewarding.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT APPROVES ARMS SALE TO SAUDIS

OW151726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department has decided to recommend a 1.2 million dollar sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia for modernizing its national guard, Assistant Secretary Hodding Carter III said on July 13, according to a report from Washington. He said that the U.S. arms sales "are carried on within the context of our interest in helping the Saudis provide for their security and territorial integrity."

It was reported that a U.S. Navy task force comprising five warships has entered into the "strategically sensitive" Indian Ocean and gulf area. The Soviet Union has ten warships there at present.

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REPORT ON CARTER ADMINISTRATION'S ECONOMIC POLICY ENDEAVORS

OW150826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA)--The Carter administration admitted in a new forecast published Thursday that the U.S. economy is heading for a recession this year with both inflation and unemployment rising sharply, according to reports from Washington. The forecast says that the country's gross national product this year will fall 0.5 percent in real terms, consumer prices will increase 10.6 percent and unemployment go up to 6.6 percent by the fourth quarter. However, the congressional budget office and most of the economists not connected with the administration believed that the administration's assessment is somewhat less serious than the actual situation.

In order to cope with the worsening economic situation, President Carter shortened his visit in the Far East and cancelled his holidays in Hawaii. He called three high-level meetings in two days to discuss countermeasures after his return to Washington on July 2 from the seven-state summit in Tokyo. He has solicited ideas from high officials, congressmen, economists, businessmen, religious leaders, sociologists and trade union leaders at meetings he summoned in Camp David. Sources taking part in the meetings disclosed that they not only discussed energy and the economy but also reestimated the "home situation as a whole".

FINANCE MINISTER ENDS TALKS WITH BLUMENTHAL, OTHERS

OW150202 Beijing XINHUA in English 0152 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Washington, July 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Finance Minister Zhang Jingfu concluded his talks with U.S. Secretary of the Treasury W.M. Blumenthal here today. They agreed that the United States and China should work together for closer financial and economic cooperation.

The two ministers highly evaluated the progress which has been made by the two countries in their economic relations in the first half of the year, including the signing of the agreement on asset claims and the trade agreement. They exchanged views on matters pertaining to the implementation of the above agreements as well as further cooperation in other economic areas.

Since his arrival on July 10, Minister Zhang has had meetings with U.S. congressional leaders and leading members of the financial and trade circles in Washington, including W. Miller, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, John Moore Jr., president and chairman of the Export and Import Bank.

The Chinese minister visited New York on July 12 and 13 and had wide-ranged discussions on financial and trade cooperation between China and the United States with banking leaders of the city. David Rockefeller, chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank, gave a banquet on July 12 to welcome Minister Zhang at the Rockefeller family estate in Tarrytown near New York.

Minister Zhang addressed on invitation the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations and about 250 financial and business representatives in New York on current developments in China's economic construction and U.S.-China economic cooperation. His speeches were warmly welcomed.

Last night, Cho Guisheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, gave a reception for the visit of the Chinese finance minister. Secretary Blumenthal, other government officials, congressmen, financial leaders and friends from other circles attended the reception.

Minister Zhang and his party left Washington this afternoon for a visit to other parts of the country.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

PROTEST RALLY AGAINST SRV POLICY HELD IN NEW YORK

OW160336 Beijing XINHUA in English 0326 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, July 15 (XINHUA)--A demonstration of more than 15,000 people took place in New York City today in protest against the Vietnamese Government's massive export of refugees and its genocidal policy. It was preceded by a mass rally at the U.N. Hammerkjold Plaza. About a dozen speakers addressed the gathering, including a representative of President Jimmy Carter, congressmen, a representative of the mayor of New York City, noted Americans of Chinese origin, Overseas Chinese and representatives from other international organizations.

The keynote of the widely represented rally was indignant protest against the Vietnamese authorities' genocidal policy and sympathy with its victims. Placards and banners called for action to "Stop Hanoi's Fascist Genocide", "Stop Second Hitler, Vietnam Racist," "Save Indochinese Refugees" and "Economic Sanctions Against Vietnam."

Representative of "The Committee Against Genocide by Vietnam," sponsor of the demonstration, Charles Wang, first to take the floor, said, "we have come together here today to express our concern and support for the 'boat people' and to condemn the Vietnamese Government for its crime against humanity." He appealed to the United Nations and its members to use all available means to help the victims and to stop the genocide.

Stephen Cohen, deputy assistant secretary of state for human rights representing President Carter, said that the nearly one million refugees, fleeing from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, were a human tragedy of 1970's. He declared, "the major cause of this tragedy is the inhuman policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," and urged the entire world to exert efforts to relieve the sufferings of the refugees.

President of the New York chapter of the National Association of Chinese-Americans Kenneth Mei said, "despite the condemnation of world opinions, the regime in Vietnam has committed a crime never seen before in the history of mankind." He also said, "our brothers and sisters from Vietnam have been dying by the thousands at sea, more are being slaughtered." Mei further declared, "we have no choice but to act on behalf of our dying sisters and brothers in Southeast Asia. That is why we are here now to protest."

Professor Chien Shiung Wu appealed to the International Refugee Conference due in Geneva next week, to use the economic, legal and political pressure of each member government and the conference as a whole to stop the genocidal policy of the Hanoi government and to save and help the Vietnamese refugees.

Representatives of the Indochinese refugees exposed and condemned the crimes of the Vietnamese authorities in expelling them from their homes.

On July 10th, the "Committee Against Genocide by Vietnam" sent letters to the U.N. Secretary-General K. Waldheim and to the member states of the United Nations, calling on them to urge the Vietnamese Government to guarantee human rights to the minority people in Vietnam, to condemn Vietnam's genocidal policy, to join in actions, including economic sanctions against Vietnam and the termination of economic aid to Vietnam, to help halt the brutality and death caused by the Vietnamese Government and to call a special United Nations General Assembly meeting to resolve the Indochinese refugee crisis.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

U.S. SKYLAB PLUNGES INTO SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN

OW121453 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 12 July--According to a report by a Western news agency, the U.S. "Skylab," which aroused serious concerns in the world, has reentered the dense atmosphere of the earth and plunged to destruction at a spot 42.87 degrees South latitude and 105.97 degrees East longitude at 1630 GMT (Beijing time: 0030 hours) on 11 July. The debris of the Skylab scattered over the southern Indian Ocean and the western part of Australia. As of the present moment, so report has been received on any loss of life or property damage on the ground.

At 0747 GMT on 11 July, the U.S. operating ground personnel had issued the final instruction to the Skylab and ignited its retrorocket, causing it to tumble and swing. This had extended its flying time in space nearly half an hour, and made it safely bypass densely populated areas, including the North American continent, and plunge into the Indian Ocean.

From the day it was launched until its crash, the windmill-like "Skylab" was in motion for a total of 2,249 days, orbiting the earth 34,981 times and traveling more than 1.4 billion kilometers. During the 9 months after it was launched, three successive groups (nine people) of American astronauts worked in the "Skylab." The last group stayed for 84 days, setting a world record for astronauts living in space.

Before "Skylab" fell, American institutions concerned made emergency preparations and stepped up forecasts on when and where the "Skylab" might fall. Constantly revising their forecasts as the situation developed, medical and engineering teams of the U.S. Defense Department were constantly ready to give aid to the country on which the "Skylab" fell. The United States also indicated that if the crash of the "Skylab" caused loss of life and property, it would compensate for those losses. Many countries and regions around the world made similar preparations, such as issuing warnings and suspending air flights.

According to reports, since the Soviet Union launched the first man-made satellite in October 1957, more than 11,000 man-made celestial objects have been put into space, 4,500 of which are still in orbit. The rest of them have fallen back to earth, most of them either burned to ashes in the atmosphere or fell into the sea, and so far have not endangered human life.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI MEETS U.S. UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

OW131326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met and hosted a banquet in honour of American Professor Chieh-chien Chang and his wife Than-chie Chang here this evening.

Chieh-chien Chang was a professor of space and meteorology at the Catholic University of America in Washington before his retirement. He has come to work and give lectures for a short period at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Qinghua (Tsinghua) University at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Education.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES SOVIET NAVAL EXPANSION STRATEGY

HK130636 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Lan Hai [5695 3189]: "The Special Task Force of the Soviet Union in Striving To Dominate the Seas"]

[Text] To contend for sea hegemony, the Soviet Union has built large numbers of commercial ships, fishing vessels and survey ships over the past few years. Like the naval fleets, these flotillas have a special task in the Soviet Union's goal of seeking sea hegemony.

In 1960, the Soviet flotilla of commercial ships weighed only 3.43 millions tons, accounting for 2.7 percent of the world's total tonnage of commercial ships and ranking 13th in the world. In 1970, it grew up to 14.83 million tons, accounting for 6.5 percent of the world's total tonnage of commercial ships and ranking sixth in the world. By the end of 1978, its total tonnage rose to 22.26 million tons. Though still ranking sixth, it comprised 2,450 ships, the largest number in the world. The total tonnage of the world's commercial ships has increased by 200 percent since the 1960's, but that of the Soviet commercial ships by 500 percent. At present, 130 Soviet commercial ships are being built in Poland and East Germany. They will be delivered and put into operation in 2 years.

By means of lowering freight costs and opening shipping companies abroad, the Soviet Union has been vigorously vying with the Western countries for shipping business since the early 1970's. According to the Western press, 30 to 40 percent of the cargoes transported across the Atlantic are carried by Soviet commercial ships. The Soviet Union has taken on the transportation of 20 to 25 percent of cargoes along the sea routes in West Europe, North America, East Africa and the Far East. One-fourth to one-third of the shipping business in Scandinavia and the Mediterranean Sea has been snatched away by the Soviet Union. Almost all international shipping business along the Danube is monopolized by the Soviet Union. Take the United States, for example. The Soviet Union has 4.5 times as many commercial ships as the United States. Of the U.S. cargoes carried by Soviet commercial ships, less than 5 percent are destined for the Soviet Union and 96 percent are sold by the United States to other countries. The U.S. newspaper Manchester UNION LEADER said: Every week, "at least 300 Soviet commercial ships sail along the 57 routes around the world. Thus, the Soviets will soon attain their goal of dominating the open seas."

Two decades ago, coastal fishing was the mainstay of the Soviet Union's fishing industry. Today, the Soviet Union has more than 4,500 fishing vessels of over 100 tons each--the largest fishing fleet in the world. NATO Secretary General Luns said recently: "Half of the fishing vessels of the world belong to the Soviet Union." Because they have more ships, Soviet fishing vessels catch fish indiscriminately in international waters. They often intrude into the territorial waters and economic zones of some developing countries to sabotage the fishing grounds and plunder them of their resources. The Soviet Union now has more than 160 survey ships of different types.

Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet naval forces, said publicly: "Marine transport, fishing and ocean survey form a part of the Soviet naval forces." Organizationally, therefore, all Soviet commercial ships and fishing vessels are subordinate to the Navy and all crew members must receive naval training and participate in naval exercises and put on Navy uniforms whenever required. A large number of naval officers and sailors serve on board these commercial ships and fishing vessels. According to U.S. newspapers, the Soviet commercial ships are also designed as ancillary warships with large "cabin holds" for loading tanks, rockets and guided missiles. [paragraph continues]

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SOVIET UNION

This was the kind of commercial ship used to carry guided missiles to Cuba in 1962 and tanks and other heavy weapons to Angola in 1977. Many of these commercial ships are assigned the task of gathering information. Their "captains" and "sailors" are KGB agents with military ranks. A magazine published recently in West Germany, and the captain of a Soviet commercial ship who had escaped to the West, disclosed how the Soviet commercial ships carried out espionage. These Soviet ships gathered information on "the defense system," "construction and hydrography of the ports," "the models of the warships, how they enter and leave ports and how they are regrouped." They "monitored the electronic communications and underwater signals of warships." "Their crew members disembarked and contacted local secret agents to transit information." A U.S. official revealed: The number of Soviet secret agents who came to the United States under the camouflage of Soviet ships is so large and the scope of their activity so extensive that the FBI finds it difficult to keep watch on them.

The Soviet fishing vessels are a quasi-modern military organization. Reportedly, half of them carry out military tasks instead of fishing, including keeping watch on air and sea routes, replenishing the Soviet fleets all over the world, and delivering arms, weapons and supplies to any spot where an incident occurs. Some Soviet spy ships were disguised as trawlers. A U.S. official pointed out: "The Russian fishing fleets are just a part of the Russian intelligence collection system and a branch directly under the Russian intelligence organ."

Ocean surveys conducted by the Soviet Union are closely related to military activity. It has been revealed that 50 of the Soviet survey ships have been disguised as trawlers or cargo ships and are equipped with devices for conducting underwater survey and reconnaissance and collecting radar and electronic communications. The 5,000-ton ("Pully-mauriere") is a spy ship equipped with the most precision devices.

Apart from this, the Soviet Union uses these ships as a tool for exercising political influence on other countries. More often than not, it uses commercial ships and fishing vessels to initiate its policy of aggression and expansion in Africa. Under the cloak of fishing, navigation and ocean surveys, it first signs agreements regarding the use of ports and bases to overhaul its ships, and then sends "specialists" and "advisers" to help set up economic and military organizations, and eventually attains the goal of infiltration.

The vicious growth of the Soviet flotillas of commercial ships, fishing vessels and survey ships has attracted ever greater concern from the Western countries and caused ever greater unrest among them. A U.S. commentary published in Japan points out: The speed of development of these Soviet flotillas in the past 2 decades is unprecedented. The Soviet Union has rich resources but is not a big commercial country. It develops comprehensive shipping not for doing business with other countries but for its strategic needs. Lieutenant General (Luther), Supervisor of West Germany's Federal Navy, warned recently: "According to Soviet Navy Commander Gorshkov's operation plan, the big Soviet maritime power comprises flotillas of commercial ships, fishing vessels and survey ships. These three areas constitute the Soviet strategic plan for world expansion." These words are obviously truthful.

SOVIETS QUICKEN DRIVE TOWARD PERSIAN GULF COUNTRIES

OW142018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has quickened the pace of its southward drive towards the oil-rich crescent gulf zone at a time when the world is feeling ever more strongly the pinch of the energy crisis.

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The rapid and heavy steps of the "polar bear" coming southward are heard in the tents of Muslims.

It is reported that the Soviet naval and air forces stationed in this sensitive area are now carrying out landing training both from the sea and the air; the nuclear missiles deployed there are trained on a number of important oilfields; Soviet reconnaissance planes frequently streak across the sky of the gulf; and Soviet submarines often pass the Hormuz Strait known as "the throat of the gulf".

In the first half of this year, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey, which have common borders with the Soviet Union, are feeling greater and greater pressure coming from the north.

Last year, the Soviet Union succeeded in its interference in Afghanistan. However, the growth of the anti-government Muslim armed forces in the country may turn the Soviet success into a failure.

Since March this year, the Soviet Union has directly taken part in the suppression of the Muslim forces in a bigger way. According to the U.S. NEWSWEEK, the number of Soviet military and other advisors has reached 3,500 including "a number of high-ranking generals of the Kremlin".

In the Iranian people's revolutionary movement to overthrow the monarchy and found the republic, the Soviet Union tried, through the pro-Soviet force in the country, to make the situation in the country develop in a direction favourable to it. But the developments in Iran have proved unsatisfactory to the Kremlin.

Therefore, since February this year, the Soviet Union has shifted its stress to sowing discord between Iran's minority nationalities and the central government. It has been instigating unrest among the Kurds, Turkomans and Baluchis from the north to the south in an attempt to dismember Iran.

In Turkey, the Soviet Union has caused turmoil by making use of the Kurdish problem in the area bordering on it, and smuggled large quantities of Soviet weapons into the area.

Kurdish Turkish Senator Kamuran Inan has charged that the Soviet Union has tried to "build a pro-Moscow state" there.

It was reported that the "independent state" would include the Kurdish areas in Iran, Iraq and Syria, and would be linked with the Kurdish area within the Soviet Union. The attempt is obviously an important step in the Soviet drive southward to the Persian Gulf.

The Soviet deployment in South Yemen also has something to do with its "southward drive" strategy. It is a measure taken to close in on the gulf from behind. According to the French paper L'AUREOLE, Soviet naval and air, missile and logistics bases and satellites tracking stations have been built in South Yemen and installations for accommodating ten submarines at a time are under construction.

Taking advantage of the differences resulting from the Egyptian-Israeli treaty among the Arab countries, the Soviet Union has stepped up its offensive against Saudi Arabia. Not long ago, a batch of Soviet sub-machineguns and other weapons were found smuggled into a Saudi port. And Soviet spies have been sent into the country.

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But at the same time, the Soviet Union has assumed a look of innocence and putting on a smile, talked about "friendship" and "the establishment of diplomatic relations" with Saudi Arabia. L. Brezhnev has even sent a message to the Saudi king and bade him to be at ease about the Soviet Union.

A quick response had been made by the United States to Moscow's strategic offensive of "southward drive". U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said recently that the stability and security in the Persian Gulf region was a "matter of vital U.S. interest". "This has been conveyed to the Soviets," he added. In fact, since the beginning of this year, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have been twice engaged in fierce confrontation on land and at sea in this region.

The first confrontation took place in March when the Soviet Union interfered in the armed conflicts between South and North Yemen by sending large amounts of arms and Cuban troops to South Yemen. The United States lost no time rushing large numbers of new-type planes and armoured weapons to North Yemen. Thanks to the timely mediation by the Arab League, the two-week-long war finally came to a halt.

The other confrontation happened in the wake of the Kremlin's interference in the armed conflicts between South and North Yemen. At that time, the United States sent a task fleet with the aircraft carrier "Midway Island" as its mainstay to the Arabian sea against any emergency. The Soviet Union followed suit by sending to the scene a fleet with the aircraft carrier "Minsk" as its mainstay. On May 15, the Soviet reconnaissance bombers flew low over the U.S. aircraft carrier to harass U.S. planes from landing and taking off. The dashing Soviet planes forced the U.S. aircraft to make way. Subsequently, the United States lodged a protest with the Soviet Union against this provocation. Afterwards, the aircraft carrier "Midway Island" withdrew.

Moscow's aggressive "southward drive" policy and the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States in the gulf region have aroused general concern and vigilance among the leaders of the countries in the gulf region. In a speech last April, Vice-Chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Husaynat-Tikriti pointed out: "We stand for the maintenance of friendly relations with Moscow, but we reject Soviet expansionism in the Arab world."

He emphasized: "The Soviet Union cannot be allowed to occupy Saudi territory." Not long ago, Iranian religious leader Ruhollah Khomeyni told the Soviet ambassador to Iran: "There should be no interference in our internal affairs." He demanded: "Nothing should be done or make one say that arms entered Iran from the Soviet Union [as received]."

Omani head of state Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id pointed out in his interview with foreign reporters recently that the Russians "are planning to extend their influence in the gulf. It is no secret what they are doing." He continued that the situation in the area "has reached alarming proportions".

In late June, Saudi Arabia conducted a military exercise, the biggest of its kind in recent years, in its southern area. King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud invited leaders from the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Yemen and Kuwait to see the exercise and later held a miniature summit. The Arabian paper 'UKAZ said: "The meeting is of great importance to the gulf region. Its significance lies in the formulation of an all-round strategy in order to cope with whatever challenges."

REPORTAGE ON LI XIANNIAN MEETING WITH JAPANESE JOURNALISTS

OW150830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian told a group of visiting Japanese journalists here this morning that the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement would bring the Chinese national economy onto the path of sustained, proportionate and high-speed development and would help improve the Chinese people's livelihood step by step. Therefore, the policy had won their support.

The vice-premier was answering questions put forward by a delegation of the Japanese news agency MAINICHI SHIMBUN led by Director Toshio Hiraoka.

Vice-Premier Li continued that the Chinese people were now doing their work in a down-to-earth manner with a view to pushing the national economy forward. "To implement the modernization programme," he pointed out, "we need stability and unity inside China and a peaceful environment outside. Therefore, we must uphold peace in the world and oppose hegemonism."

Director Hiraoka said that he admired the Chinese people's high spirits and confidence shown in their work for the modernization programme.

Li on Senkakus, OPEC

OW151101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 15 KYODO--China will agree to a Japanese proposal that China and Japan jointly develop undersea oil resources near the Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea, Vice Premier Li Xiannian said Sunday.

The vice premier said his country will support exploiting resources without considering the territorial issue when he met Toshio Hiraoka, president of the MAINICHI newspaper, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The Senkaku Islands are claimed by Japan, China and Taiwan.

Concerning a recent big markup of crude oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Vice Premier Li expressed fear that the oil price hike would be too big for Third World countries.

But China cannot tell the OPEC not to raise its prices, he added, in what was believed as the first critical comment from a Chinese leader on the latest OPEC action.

VICE CHAIRMAN TAN ZHENLIN RECEIVES JAPANESE GUESTS

OW151220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, had a cordial and friendly talk with Kitaro Tokushima, chairman of the Japan-China Fishery Association, and his party here this afternoon.

The Japanese friends arrived here on July 9.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

FRIENDSHIP SHIP PROMOTES TIES WITH JAPANESE

OW131428 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Newsletter: "Round Trip in a Ship With Everlasting Friendship"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jul--During his lifetime, Premier Zhou Enlai responded to an invitation of old Japanese friends by promising to send a nongovernmental friendship ship to visit Japan. This desire, long cherished by the people of the two countries, has been realized.

In early summer, as cherries and azaleas were blooming, China's first Sino-Japanese friendship ship, "Minghua", carrying 600 friendship emissaries, returned successfully after sailing around the beautiful country.

The friendship ship had two historic missions to fulfill in sailing east: The first was to give a big boost to Sino-Japanese friendship and write a new page in the annals of Sino-Japanese friendship; the second was to learn the Japanese people's experience in speedily developing their economy and use their experience for reference in undertaking China's four modernizations.

From the time when the 10,000-ton passenger liner called at the first Japanese port of Shimonoseki, we immediately entered a new situation--sailing on the sea of friendship.

To welcome the "friendship ship," various circles in Japan mobilized many people and spent a lot of time making preparations--we are unable to give a precise figure for the people mobilized and the time spent. During interviews with representatives who sailed with the ship, the reporters said that they could not in their whole lifetime forget the scenes when the ship arrived at Japanese ports and the Japanese friends they had met. Wang Chaowen, a literary and art critic who was persecuted during the Great Cultural Revolution, told the reporters: Under the restriction imposed by the ultraleftist trend of thought of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over the past 10 years, many of us learned to be overcautious, cold and indifferent. But this time everybody, young and old, whether engaged in cultural and scientific work or in industrial, agricultural and commercial work, was bold and unrestrained in their feelings.

At a welcoming meeting given by all circles in Fukuoka Prefecture, both Chinese and Japanese friends presented several performances. After that, eight actresses of the Japanese theatrical troupes Shinseisakuza walked up to the audience and translated the request of the Japanese friends who wanted Marshal He Long's wife and son to go up on the stage and sing a song. All eyes turned to Comrade Xue Ming, whose hair had already turned gray, and to engineer He Pengfei, as they mounted the stage. They stood among Japanese friends and sang a chorus of "The Waves of Honghu Lake Pound One Another." This folksong, which praised Comrade He Long's revolutionary cause and which Premier Zhou Enlai liked, closely linked the hearts of the friends of the two countries.

Although Comrade Luo Ruiqing, who was disabled under the persecution of Lin Biao during the Great Cultural Revolution, had passed away, Japanese friends were very glad to see his daughter Luo Guping, who is a public health worker. Luo Guping, like model worker Zhang Zhizhen of Tianjin Municipality and Yu Guirong, a singer from Henan Province, spent memorable birthdays in Japan. On that day, while they were visiting a restaurant in Nagoya, their friends offered them a birthday cake. On behalf of her mother Hao Zhiping and herself, Luo Guping thanked the Japanese people for their kindness.

On the third day after the "friendship ship" arrived in Tokyo, Supreme Adviser Su Yu, at the invitation of Japanese friends, held nearly 2 hours of talks with Japanese ex-servicemen. They earnestly and frankly exchanged views regarding the Soviet threat to China and Japan and on how to safeguard the security of Asia and the Pacific region. When the guests were going to leave after shaking hands, Comrade Su Yu asked them to give his regards to his old friend Saburo Endo, who was ill in bed.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

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EIGHTH SESSION OF PRC-SRV TALKS TO OPEN IN BEIJING 18 JUL

OW160707 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 16 KYODO--China and Vietnam will open the eighth session of their negotiations in Beijing Wednesday, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Monday. The meeting will be held at the Foreign Ministry, it said.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON KAMPUCHEA, SRV-PRC TALKS

OW140836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA)--The question of Kampuchea is a vital issue that must not be sidestepped in the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, says a commentary in the PEOPLE'S DAILY here today.

The worsening of the Sino-Vietnamese relations, the commentary says, is wholly the making of the Vietnamese authorities, who are bent on pursuing regional hegemonism and regard China as a major stumbling block to their ventures to dominate Indochina and the whole of Southeast Asia. Therefore, the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations cannot possibly evade the question of opposing hegemonism if bilateral relations are to be improved. The commentary notes that the Chinese side touched on the Kampuchea question at the Beijing round of the negotiations and that this has drawn such a furious outburst interspersed with intimidation and slander from the Vietnamese side. "This serves to prove that the Kampuchean question is indeed the tender spot of the Vietnamese authorities," it says.

But the fact is that Kampuchea now represents a crucial element in Vietnam's regional hegemonism. The barbarous invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese authorities is the most telling evidence of their regional hegemonist ambitions. Vietnam will find itself in the dock and exposed as "Cuba in the East" if the question of Kampuchea is laid on the table, which in essence would inevitably lead to the demand for an end to the Vietnamese aggression and the withdrawal of its troops from that country. It is exactly out of this consideration that the Vietnamese authorities have been making the issue a taboo during the negotiations and even hurled abuses against China in an attempt to prevent the latter from raising it, the commentary says.

Crucial and substantial as it is, it continues, the question of Kampuchea is closely and unavoidably related to whether or not the Sino-Vietnamese relations can turn for the better. "Therefore, we would like to put it in a way contrary to what Hanoi mouthpieces have declared. The negotiations will make no progress so long as the Kampuchean question is not dealt with, and the Vietnamese side must be held fully responsible in face of its own people and the world public if no progress is made," the commentary concludes.

SRV REFUGEES DRIVEN INTO CHINESE TERRITORY

OW131556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese villages close to the Chinese border have been reduced to ghost towns as a result of the Vietnamese authorities forcible expulsion of minority people there.

The villagers were driven into Chinese territory en masse. Dao De Chau is one of the Vietnamese refugees who have been driven either into China's Yunnan Province or into the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. She told XINHUA that there had been 283 people belonging to 42 Meo families in her village, in Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen Province.

In the last few days of March this year Vietnamese security personnel time and again looted the villagers' animals, grain and other daily necessities, forcing 261 people, all belonging to the Meo nationality, to flee to China. Two other villagers, who did not leave but complained about the atrocities, were put in jail. Another villager, who returned to the village after he had left, was caught and beaten to death by the Vietnamese security personnel. 261 villagers from the village's population of 283 are now living in the Jin Chang People's Commune in Ma Guan County, Yunnan Province.

Two Vietnamese citizens of Chinese origin--Chen Huan, former deputy-director of the propaganda department of the party committee of Xi-Ma-Cai County, Hoang Lien Son Province, and his wife, were both cadres and members of the Vietnamese Communist Party who had participated in the struggles of resistance against French and U.S. aggression. Yet on May 10 this year they were deported over the Chinese border under escort, and became refugees. Chen Huan asked: "What does the current Vietnamese policy really mean? To put it bluntly, it means shifting difficulties onto others, using the export of refugees as a weapon."

Last year, the city of Beihai in Guangxi received boats containing more than 8,000 Vietnamese washed up on its beaches. This year, the number of refugees who have drifted there is already more than 13,000. Some of them came for food, fresh water and fuel or to take shelter from the wind or to have their boats repaired before fleeing to other countries, while others asked to settle in China.

Lun Minh Lien, a refugee, told his story of escape by sea. He fled to Haiphong from Lang Son Province where he had lived. With no way out, he and 50 other refugees bought a junk from the local government for more than 20 thousand dong, the Vietnamese dollar. On February 24, when they had embarked on the boat, Vietnamese security men boarded it for a search and took some effects away. They rented a Vietnamese motor-tugboat for 1,500 dong, and with this thought at first that they would safely make their escape. Unfortunately, however, they encountered an armed Vietnamese boat, the crew of which extorted 1,500 dong from them. It was nearly dusk when a strong wind forced them to pull in to shore in order to take shelter from the high seas.

Vietnamese troops on a nearby hill top suddenly opened artillery fire on the boat, breaking the tugboat cable and forcing them onto the beach where they were searched and had seven cameras and 40 reels of recording tape taken away from them, along with some clothes and other items. They were then ordered to leave by the junk. By this time, it was blowing hard and the boat was leaking badly. The refugees asked the Vietnamese troops to have pity on them and let their boat stay close to shore, but the Vietnamese troops refused their request, and the junk had to put out to sea without the tug. Some militiamen, seeing their plight, shouted "shoot them, shoot them, if they stay here." The refugees' junk was forced out to sea in the midst of a raging storm.

In another case, a former technician from the Vietnam Geological Research Centre said that he, together with over 200 other people, had sold off their property and collected more than 300,000 dong to buy a boat from the Vietnamese authorities in order to leave Vietnam. "We bought a dilapidated junk with 45,000 dong, and in addition spent 30,000 dong on taxes, repairs, and the hiring of boatmen and a tugboat," he said.

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"After it was towed several miles beyond Vietnamese territorial waters, the boat leaked and had to sail back twice to Haiphong for repair. We spent a large amount of money on this. When sailing out to sea for the third time, our boat struck a reef and sank at sea in the Xiniujiang area, in China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Over 220 people would have perished if the Chinese Government had not rescued us and given us relief," he said gratefully.

SRV DISBANDING KAMPUCHEAN 'SELF-DEFENSE' UNITS

OW131236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today reported more occasions when members of the so-called self-defence corps crossed over to the liberated areas because of their strong dissatisfaction with the atrocities committed by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchean districts.

On June 20, 15 Vietnamese troops raped a Kampuchean woman in Chamkar Loeu District. Upon hearing of the news of the atrocity, 12 men from the self-defence corps and 21 local inhabitants rushed to the scene and shot to death 13 of the Vietnamese rapists. They then crossed over to a liberated district and were warmly welcomed by a local guerrilla unit.

On June 21, a number of inhabitants in enemy-occupied Phnom Sruoch District of Battambang Province killed 10 Vietnamese troops and set free three members of the "rural committee" who had been imprisoned and ordered to face a firing squad of the Vietnamese aggressors. These inhabitants then joined forces with a local guerrilla unit. They reported that the Vietnamese no longer trusted the "rural committees" and "self-defence corps" they had organized and were rounding up and disarming men belonging to these two organizations.

KAMPUCHEAN RADIO CITED ON GUERRILLA, SRV CLASHES

OW140843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean guerrillas have mounted repeated attacks on the Vietnamese aggressors on various fronts since the beginning of this month, Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcasts.

On Ratanakiri-Stung Treng Front, in an assault on Vietnamese troops in Siem Pang on July 2, guerrilla forces inflicted over 30 casualties on the enemy and killed or wounded a dozen of others while they were swimming across the Kong River for life. They also destroyed six enemy barracks, one granary and one ammunition depot and captured a lot of weapons and supplies.

On Kratie Front, the guerrillas launched an attack on an enemy stronghold on Highway 7 in Sambau District on July 1, killing 10 enemy troops, injuring 15, taking captive seven others and seizing some weapons and munitions. They also eliminated two and wounded five others on July 3.

On July 6, guerrillas in the southwest killed 20 enemy troops, wounded many others and captured 10 sacks of rice. In Battambang Front, 29 more enemy troops were killed and 28 injured by guerrillas during the first six days of this month.

SRV-Kampuchean Colonialism

OW150837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today calls on public opinion throughout the world to take effective measures to stem the massacre of the Kampuchean people by the Vietnamese invaders and their colonialist policy of emigrating Vietnamese citizens to Kampuchea in an attempt to annex the country.

The commentary notes that the Vietnamese authorities are not only driving hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese people away to the sea, but pursuing a genocide policy toward Kampuchea. "The Kampuchean Nation and people are facing the gravest danger of being victims of Vietnam's Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's policy of wiping out the Kampuchean nation and erasing Kampuchea from the map of the world", the commentary says.

It continues, "the Kampuchean nation and people appeal to public opinion and people throughout the world to take note of massacre of the Kampuchean people and extinction of the Kampuchean nation by the Vietnamese invaders and their planned emigration of Vietnamese citizens to Kampuchea. They call on public opinion and people the world over to take effective measures to check the criminal claws of the Vietnamese aggressors, compel the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique to stop its policy of killing the Kampuchean people and emigrating Vietnamese to Kampuchea, and compel Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, so that the Kampuchean people can solve their own problems without foreign intervention."

Editorial on Geneva Conference

OW160926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA)--The forthcoming Geneva international conference on Indochinese refugees must eliminate the root cause that produces the refugees before the complete settlement of the refugee problem, says an editorial broadcast today by Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The editorial points out that the root cause for producing such a great number of Indochinese refugees is the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. At present, another problem which has not yet aroused world attention is that the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is moving Vietnamese nationals into Kampuchean territory in a planned way. By the end of last May, nearly 200,000 Vietnamese had been moved into the coastal provinces and eastern provinces of Kampuchea, and more Vietnamese are emigrating into Kampuchea now. Therefore, the Kampuchean people hope that this problem will be deliberated at the forthcoming Geneva international conference.

The editorial points out that in order to solve the refugee problem completely and effectively, political, economic and diplomatic measures must be adopted to compel the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique to stop pursuing its policy of aggression and expansion as well as its policy of oppressing its people and exporting refugees, to put an end to its war of aggression in Kampuchea, and to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

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Ieng Sary ASEAN Message

OW160842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA)--Ieng Sary, Democratic Kampuchea's deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs sent a message on July 10 to the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries, expressing thanks for ASEAN's just stand on the Kampuchean problem as outlined at the recent meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers, broadcast Radio Democratic Kampuchea yesterday.

The message expresses complete support for the ASEAN countries' stand. "In order to prevent the war from escalating, it is necessary to rapidly put an end to the Vietnamese aggressive war in Kampuchea." Referring to the Indochinese refugee problem, the message says: "The ASEAN countries see clearly that Hanoi is the root cause of the crisis. Hanoi does not intend to solve the problem, but is even stepping up the creation of refugees. Its aim is to use the refugees as political weapons in pursuit of Vietnam's regional expansionist strategy and Soviet global expansionist strategy at present and in the future."

The message says, "the government of Democratic Kampuchea fully agrees with the ASEAN governments' proposition that 'the problem should be solved at its source'. In light of this, we welcome any measure and action aimed at compelling Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, and to leave the Kampuchean people alone to settle their own problem without outside interference." The message expressed the hope that the ASEAN countries would support Democratic Kampuchea in the international arena, especially in the coming Geneva conference on refugees and would also urge the Hanoi authorities to pull all its aggressor troops out of Kampuchea and bring to an end its policy of emigrating Vietnamese nationalists to Kampuchea and slaughtering Kampuchean people.

THAI PREMIER URGES SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW160908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 16 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said in an interview with newsmen today that the key to the solution of the Kampuchean problem was not who should be in charge of the organization of a government, but Vietnam's withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea, so that the war in Kampuchea would be ended, the Thai press reported yesterday. He said that if Vietnam were to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, and leave the Kampuchean people to organize their own government, then all problems could be settled.

THAI RECALL RETIRED SERVICEMEN, SET UP 'FORBIDDEN' ZONE

OW131657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 13 (XINHUA)--The Thai Army headquarters, in a recent announcement, asked all the retired army officers and men from the rank of colonel on down to register at the local units concerned to cope with the dangerous situation that Thailand may possibly face, according to the paper MATICHON of Thailand today.

The paper quoted sources concerned as saying that the army summoned the ex-servicemen in order to get them prepared to support the regular forces at any time in dealing with the present worrisome situation, particularly any unexpected incident that may occur in the eastern area where Thailand shares common borders with Kampuchea and Laos.

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Another newspaper DAO SIAM said that for the security of the nation, commander of the Thai First Army General Tep Kranlert announced recently that a forbidden zone has been established along the area within one kilometre from the border with Kampuchea and nobody is allowed to enter the area, the report said. Amorn Anatachai, head of the Arang Prathet District of Prachinburi Province bordering with Kampuchea issued an order yesterday that inhabitants in the border area should be withdrawn to the hinterland and given training in the use of arms for self-defense against the aggressors.

THAI PAPER ON SRV REFUGEE FLOW, GENEVA CONFERENCE

OW160846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, Jul 16 (XINHUA)--The Bangkok POST says editorially today that the forthcoming international conference on refugees must make Vietnam turn off the refugee tap.

The editorial says that Vietnam has now agreed to participate in the international conference on refugees on condition that it must confine itself to "only humanitarian aspects of the problem." "What is at root of the whole refugee problem, in fact, is the lack of humanitarianism shown by the Vietnamese Government whose policies have brought about the refugee flood," it points out. "If humanitarianism, therefore, is what the whole thing is to be about, then there must be a change in those policies," the editorial stresses.

The conference will try to find homes for the refugees but "if it is to have a real success it is difficult to see just how it can avoid looking at the contribution Vietnam must make to the overall solution by turning off the refugee tap," the editorial notes.

LEADER OF THAI DELEGATION TO GENEVA CONFERENCE CITED

OW160910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 16 (XINHUA)--Air Marshall Sithi Savetsila, secretary general of the National Security Council and minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office of Thailand, said yesterday that it would be pointless not to mention "the very source of the refugee problem at the conference (on refugees)", reported the NATION REVIEW today.

Sithi, who will lead the Thai delegation to the international conference on refugees, pointed out that Thailand would stick to the recent decision on Indochinese refugees reached by the ASEAN member states during their meeting in Bali. "It will also stick to the Thai Government's policy on the matter," he added. The Thai Government earlier announced that it would handle the refugee problem by itself and that any foreign aid for refugees must be made through the Thai Government, and not directly to the refugees.

HONG KONG OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON REFUGEE SITUATION

OW141704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, July 14 (XINHUA)--The number of Vietnamese refugees that had poured into Hong Kong totalled 65,696 today.

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David Ford, secretary for information of Hong Kong, told XINHUA here yesterday that there was ample evidence showing that the large refugee ships reaching Hong Kong were loaded off the Vietnamese coast under the surveillance of Vietnamese armed personnel, and the small ones also came directly from Vietnam. "It is obviously quite ludicrous for the Vietnamese Government to continue to suggest they were not involved in the traffic of refugee," he stated. Ford said it is common knowledge among the Vietnamese refugees reaching here that people have to pay the Vietnamese Government an average price of ten taels of gold per person before they are allowed to leave the country. He pointed out that there are growing numbers of people of Vietnamese origin themselves joining the outflow, "and this in itself is an indictment of Vietnamese policy".

Ford believed that the Vietnamese refugees are forced to leave their homeland by the Vietnamese Government. He said: "It cannot be without significance that the outflow has suddenly happened and that it is pure coincidence the people suddenly decide at one moment of time to leave their own country without being forced to do so."

He hoped that the forthcoming Geneva meeting on refugees would bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese Government and make Hanoi give up the present policy denounced by the world. He also hoped that the meeting would make proper arrangements for the refugees already arrived in Southeast Asia and particularly make better arrangements for those staying in Hong Kong.

BURMESE PAPERS PRAISE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO CHINA

OW141652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Rangoon, July 14 (XINHUA--For the past two days, Burma's newspapers carried editorials praising the current visit to China by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha.

THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY said: "The friendly visit to China by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha will further strengthen and consolidate the Paukphaw-like friendship between Burma and China." "Burma and China are neighbours linked by mountains and rivers: From time immemorial, people of the two countries have had friendly exchanges and shed cordial sentiments, and these sentiments still exist today and will last forever," the paper added.

It said: "In line with its independent foreign policy, Burma has sought friendship, understanding and cooperation with all the countries of the world and we will continue to pursue this policy, with our neighbors in particular." It said: "Burma and China are countries adhering to the principles of peaceful coexistence. Under these principles, the two countries have maintained good-neighbourly relations and they are making great efforts to enhance this friendship." In recent years, leaders of the two countries have visited each other frequently. The visits and talks between them have greatly promoted the friendship and understanding between the two countries, the paper concluded.

THE VANGUARD DAILY in an editorial entitled "Both Countries Attach Great Importance to Burma-China Friendship" said, the visit to China by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha has marked a new stage in the relations between the two countries. THE MIRROR DAILY and THE NEW LIGHT OF BURMA issued similar editorials on the visit.

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BURMESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN DPRK

OW131300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (XINHUA)--Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha flew here this morning for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He was met at the airport by Premier of the Administration Council Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam. [name and title as received] Liu Yan, Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim here, was also present. Streamers at the airport read: "Warm welcome to the Burmese people's envoy of friendship" and "long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Burmese peoples!" Accompanied by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.

BURMA RECEIVES ASSISTANCE FROM FRG, AUSTRALIA

OW141654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Rangoon, July 14 (XINHUA)--West Germany has given Burma more than 11.5 million marks' worth (about 5.75 million dollars) of technical assistance. The assistance is for the setting up of a railway training workshop, feasibility study on the Namtu slag processing plant project, and for other projects.

The Burmese deputy minister for planning and finance and the ambassador of West Germany to Burma exchanged notes here yesterday, the WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY reported here today. According to the same source, under the food aid programme of the Colombo Plan, 3,900 tons of flour and 5,000 tons of wheat (grain) arrived here yesterday from Australia. These were received by Director General of the Trade Department Ba Hla from the Australian Ambassador to Berma.

SECURITY, SOVIET POLICIES, TOPICS OF FUKUDA-PHILIPPINE TALKS

OW131018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1009 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo said yesterday that the Soviet Union is the superpower that "the world should closely watch", according to a Manila report quoting diplomatic sources there. "It is practically involved in the troubled areas of the world", Romulo added.

He made the statements during a conversation with the visiting former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. He told Fukuda that Southeast Asia's security should be a main concern for Japan since a "threat to ASEAN would also be a threat to Japan". He then stressed the importance of ASEAN-Japan consultations on security.

The former Japanese prime minister arrived in Manila on July 11. He told newsmen at the airport that closer cooperation between Japan and ASEAN is needed in the face of the oil crisis and the Indochina problem. He said that Japan would like to see a firmer and more solid basis of friendship among the ASEAN neighbours for the future of Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

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Philippine President Marcos had talks with Fukuda yesterday morning. They exchanged views on the world situation, the economic problem, the Indochinese refugee problem and Japan-ASEAN relations. Takeo Fukuda returned to Tokyo from Manila last night winding up his 10-day tour of the five ASEAN countries.

IMELDA MARCOS RETURNS HOME FROM VISIT TO PRC

OW121708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Manila, July 12 (XINHUA)--"The agreements concluded and the understanding reached during our visit bring the Philippines and China closer in a relationship that can only be of mutual benefit to our countries and a stabilizing force in Southeast Asia," said Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, at a welcoming ceremony held at the airport. She returned home this afternoon after a successful visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

President Marcos and high ranking officials of the government were at the airport to greet Mrs. Marcos while tens of thousands of people lined the main streets to see her back and hail the further strengthening of the friendship between China and the Philippines.

Mrs. Marcos also noted that during the talks she had with the Chinese leaders she "obtained a deeper understanding of China's position on regional and global issues and the urgent questions that confront us in Southeast Asia.... At the same time, I believe that my conversations with the Chinese leaders gave them a clear understanding of our situation here in the Philippines and the problems that we face as a people." She [said] to the welcomers, "I am happy to report that we return from this, my third visit to the People's Republic of China, with our mission accomplished." After her speech, Mrs. Marcos presented to President Marcos amid warm applause the agreements she signed with Chinese leaders during the visit.

TIN PRODUCING COUNTRIES' MEETING IN JAKARTA CONCLUDES

OW131614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--Ministers from the world's major tin producing countries have achieved a common stand on key issues affecting the industry at a three-day ministerial meeting which ended in Jakarta, Indonesia, yesterday, according to a report from that city.

The ministerial meeting which was attended by Malaysia, Thailand, Bolivia, Australia, Zaire, and Indonesia (the hosts) aimed at working out a common stand to confront the coming negotiations for the Sixth International Tin Agreement. The five-year-old Fifth International Tin Agreement expires on June 30, 1981. Another tin-producing country Nigeria failed to attend the meeting. The total tin output from the seven countries accounts for 85 to 90 percent of the total world output.

The joint statement issued at the end of the meeting said that the six tin-producing countries attending the first ministerial meeting agreed to propose that the International Tin Council raise the tin floor price which at present stands at 1,350 Malaysian dollars per picul. (Two Malaysian dollars equals one U.S. dollar and one picul equals 60 kgs.)

The meeting was of the view that the current floor price for tin had been far below the production cost and that the ceiling price was below the market price as well. Indonesian Mining and Energy Minister Subroto, who chaired the meeting, explained at a news conference that the new floor price should be higher than the weighted production cost and the ceiling price should reflect the actual market price. "The new price range should ensure a dynamic and rising rate of production on the basis of a remunerative return to producers. This will help secure an adequate supply at prices fair to consumers and a long-term equilibrium between production and consumption," the minister added.

The joint statement said that the ministers also agreed that contributions by member countries to the buffer stock should be borne equally and compulsorily both by producers and consumers. The current fifth agreement imposes compulsory contributions only on the producing countries while the consuming countries are subject only to voluntary contributions to the buffer stock.

The meeting also voiced concern over the planned release of tin stocks by the United States and suggested that any disposal of non-commercial stock be made in line with the Fifth International Tin Agreement. This stipulates that a country should notify the ITC of any plan to dispose of its noncommercial tinstock piles and guarantees that the release shall be made in such a way and in such a volume that it will not disrupt markets or discourage production.

The meeting also decided to establish a secretariat of the tin producing countries in London to facilitate better communication with the consumer countries and better access to the market developments. In the meeting agreed to invite other tin producing countries to join the sixth tin agreement. Delegate sources said that the tin producers success in forming united stand is particularly important in view of next week's negotiations with consumer countries at the International Tin Council meeting in London.

NEPALESE JOURNAL REPORT ON SRV REFUGEES CITED

OW130914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Katmandu, July 13 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese exodus of refugees is mankind's second holocaust, said the latest issue of the Nepalese fortnightly NATIONAL STAR in a signed article.

The article entitled "Indochina Exodus: A Second Holocaust" noted that the past year had witnessed a steady flow of refugees out of Vietnam and Kampuchea in an unprecedented number. In last May alone, the number of refugees reached 65,000. In total more than a million people have been uprooted from their homes. After the Nazi holocaust in Europe in the Second World War, it said, the world is witnessing another holocaust in Asia today.

The article said that it has been now widely believed that Vietnam is deliberately pursuing a systematic drive to push out its citizens of Chinese origin and other minorities who have been given a choice of either being dispatched to live in "new economic zones" or quit the country. And quitting the country is possible only if they can pay as much as 15 ounces of gold per family, making the exodus a lucrative foreign exchange earner for Vietnam second only to its coal, the article added.

JI PENGFEI MEETS INDIAN GUEST FROM WEST BENGAL

OW131800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with Bhakti Bhusan Mondal, member of the Central Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc and minister in charge of the Department of Fisheries and Cooperation of the Government of the State of West Bengal.

PAKISTAN AMITY GROUP LEADER CITED ON REFUGEE ISSUE

OW141813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, July 14 (XINHUA)--The forthcoming international conference in Geneva should consider the root cause of the export of refugees, Mumtaz Alvie, president of the All Pakistan-China Friendship association, told XINHUA here today.

He said: "It has been reported that over a million of Vietnamese refugees have been forced to leave their country to seek shelter in China and other countries of South-east Asia and elsewhere. The exodus of refugees from any country in any part of the world, be they from Kashmir, Palestine or Vietnam, conjures up a distasteful picture of human misery and distress which cannot but evoke the deepest of sympathy of all right thinking people all over the world."

Referring to the forthcoming Geneva conference, he pointed out: "If this conference does not address itself to the root of the problem and fails to persuade the government of the country concerned to bring about an atmosphere free from oppression and suppression for all its peoples, regardless of their ethnic origin, vast numbers of them will continue to be tossed about on the high seas as footballs of destiny."

He said: "Over 200,000 Vietnamese of Chinese descent have crossed over into China as refugees in less than two years. The Chinese Government and people have provided succours to these unfortunate people and are busy resettling them." "As friends of the people of China, we in Pakistan share the concern of the Chinese people and Government over the tragedy and laud their efforts to rehabilitate the refugees," he said.

EEC-PRC TEXTILE TALKS STALLED OVER PRC EXPORT QUOTAS

OW151443 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (AFP)--Stalled textile negotiations lent a climate of uncertainty to the arrival here today of the European Economic Community (EEC) delegation to the China-EEC Joint Committee on Trade, scheduled to meet for the first time on Tuesday.

Authoritative sources have reported that the textile talks between China and EEC representatives, in progress here for the past week, are stalled on the question of quotas for Chinese textile exports to Europe. China reportedly wishes to increase its textile exports to Europe, half of which are cotton products, from 20,000 to 60,000 tons annually. Success of the scheduled EEC-China general trade talks is felt to depend to a large degree on resolution of this matter, as Beijing relies on textile export revenues to finance costly European imports. EEC Trade Director Sir Roy Derman said upon arrival in Beijing today that he would participate in the stalled talks to ensure that the Joint Committee will meet as scheduled on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A similar problem between China and the United States ended in failure last month as the two countries suspended their negotiations without arriving at an agreement on Chinese textile export quotas to the American market. However, questions on the quality and fabrics of Chinese textiles destined for the European market have already been worked out during last week's Beijing negotiations, it was reported.

The first meeting of the China-EEC Joint Committee, originally scheduled for last May, was postponed due to disunity among the different European representatives on the Chinese textile question. If the committee does meet as scheduled this week, it will attempt to fix quotas for other Chinese exports to Europe, and provide for liberalized exportation accords. Calling his trip to Beijing "an attempt in the best of faith" to resolve the trade problem, Sir Roy added that the EEC delegation hopes to determine with China "how far we can go."

PLA DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF LEAVES LONDON FOR HOME

OW121709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] London, July 12 (XINHUA)--The Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Yong and his party left here for home this afternoon at the end of a 12-day visit to Britain. They were seen off at Heathrow Airport by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil Cameron, chief of the British defence staff, and Air Marshal Sir Frederick Sowrey from the Ministry of Defence.

During their tour of this country, either in England or in Scotland, the Chinese guests were accorded a warm hospitality. They visited a number of military colleges, military bases and some of the defence industries, including shipbuilding and aerospace manufacturing. Yang Yong held sincere and cordial talks with Sir Neil Cameron on issues of mutual concern. "Our views on the world strategic situation are basically coincided with each other," said the Chinese military leader.

FRENCH INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW151306 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (AFP)--French industry minister Andre Giraud arrived here today for a week-long visit during which he will have a series of meetings with government officials responsible for the economy and industry.

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The visit by Mr Giraud, who heads a large industrial delegation in which France's 18 largest firms are represented, comes at a crucial time for the economic development of China following the "readjustment" of the country's development aims. Discussions will be held on decisions to be taken by France and China on bilateral cooperation during a visit to Paris by Chinese Party Chairman Hua Guofeng in the autumn. Mr. Giraud was welcomed at the airport by his principal host in China Qian Min, minister of the 4th Ministry of Machine Building, which is in charge of the electronics industry. Mr. Giraud and Mr. Qian will have three rounds of talks starting on Monday morning.

China has emphasised eagerness for cooperation with France in the electronics sector and wants to put into practice a protocol on cooperation in this field signed late last year by Mr. Giraud in Paris. The French minister will also meet two Chinese vice-premiers on Thursday following his technical talks before leaving for the provinces. French sources in the fields of trade and industry said the two sides would have wide-ranging discussions covering quite a large number of sectors. Among the subjects to be brought up with the various ministers would be oil, electricity, machine building and metallurgy. Mr. Giraud will also meet Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang.

Seven months after French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau signed an important framework agreement concerning the development of bilateral industrial and commercial cooperation, Mr. Giraud will discuss projects affected by China's recently redefined economic priorities. One of the biggest projects envisaged in December, the purchase by China of two nuclear power stations from France, has been put on ice due to the "readjustments". In all the other sectors that have also been readjusted, Mr. Giraud will seek to redefine the priority domains in Franco-Chinese cooperation and prepare the decisions to be formalised in Paris in the autumn during Chairman Hua's visit.

BANKING DELEGATION DEPARTS SWEDEN FOR HOME

OW160114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Stockholm, July 15 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the People's Bank of China led by Li Baohua, president of the People's Bank of China, left here for home this afternoon after concluding a 16-day friendly visit to this country at the invitation of the governor of the State Bank of Sweden. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mr. Carl-Herik Nordlander, governor of the State Bank of Sweden. Feng Hsien-Pi, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy and other diplomatic officials from the embassy were also present.

The Chinese bankers had extensive discussions with the representatives from the Swedish banking circles. A memorandum of credit facility was signed yesterday by the Bank of China and the Swedish Export Credit Company Ltd which represents thirteen Swedish banks. The Chinese guests toured Stockholm, Skelleftea, Gaellivare, Kiruna and Vaestraas, and visited factories, enterprises, hydro-electric power stations and an experimental farm. They were warmly received by friends from the financial and industrial circles wherever they went.

While in Sweden, the delegation was feted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the State Bank of Sweden and other banks. Mr. Ingemar Mundebo, minister of budget and for economic affairs, Mr. Eric Enlund, minister of agriculture and other Swedish officials were present on these occasions respectively. The Chinese charge d'affaires gave a reception at the embassy on July 12 to mark the visit of the Chinese delegation.

ARTICLE ON SOVIET REACTION TO GREECE'S ENTRY INTO EEC

HK130832 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Te An [3676 1344]: "The Cursed 'Marriage'"]

[Text] Recently, Greece signed an agreement with the EEC on joining the community. Greece's parliament has approved it. Greece will become the 10th member of the EEC in January 1981. This was a new development in Europe in its joint striving to become stronger and combat hegemonists. It was fully understandable that public opinion in Europe was pleased at the news.

Moscow, however, was thrown into a rage. The very day and the next after the agreement was signed, TASS and PRAVDA clamored desperately that it would "bring severe economic and political losses to Greece" and would "put Greece in a more dangerous situation." They added that the "unusual marriage with the Atlantic 'Prince' will not necessarily bring happiness to the Greek 'Cinderella'" and so forth. Moscow stopped at nothing in sowing discord. Threatening and intimidating, it tried in a thousand and one ways to disparage and sabotage the "marriage."

Moscow has no right to interfere in the freedom of "marriage." Greece and EEC members are facing military threats from the social imperialists. They profoundly feel the need for further unity. The EEC has maintained: "only a unified Europe can defend itself and insure its survival in the face of military intimidation." Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis openly indicated that Greece's membership in the EEC was a "political choice," and was "in the first place" to strengthen its sovereignty and unity which would "play a decisive role" in the future of the country. He stressed time and again that Greece "will not place itself outside a unified Europe." All these were described by PRAVDA as a marriage between a "Greek Cinderella" and an "Atlantic Prince." But the marriage was based on a common goal and mutual interests. What skill can Moscow bring into play to sabotage the "marriage?"

We must let Greece answer the question whether the "marriage" will bring "misfortune" to the "Greek Cinderella." As early as 1962, Greece joined the EEC as an associate member. Facts and experiences in the past 10 years or so have made it realize that its inclusion into the EEC will not bring it "severe political and economic losses," but will promote its political stability and economic development. Take its economic growth as an example. According to statistics, since it became an associate member, the average annual increase of its GNP was 6.8 percent and the average annual rise in its industrial production was 9.4 percent; the proportion of its industrial products exports in the total export value rose up from 6.1 percent in 1962 to 51.7 percent in 1977.

It is clear to all that Moscow did not lose its temper because of its concern for the fate of the "Greek Cinderella," but because of some other unmentionable feelings. Greece's success in joining the EEC has lent a new impetus to Spain and Portugal which are applying to join the community. The three countries border the Mediterranean and are outposts in the defense of Western Europe. They are also along the strategic passage stretching from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. If they join the EEC, Western defenses on the southern flank of Europe will be consolidated. That will be a heavy blow to the Soviet expansionists' ambition of outflanking Western Europe and cutting off the sea routes of the West. The reason why Moscow cursed the "marriage" between the "Greek Cinderella" and the "Atlantic Prince" is to be found here.

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DANISH, SPANISH, NORWEGIAN ACTION ON REFUGEES

OW141840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1732 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA)--The Danish and Spanish governments have expressed concern over and condemned the Vietnamese authorities for exporting refugees.

Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said in a message to Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong on July 12 that the Danish Government and people are seriously concerned over the increasing outflow of Vietnamese refugees. He said, "We in Denmark strongly feel that everyone has the right to leave a country and also the right not to be expelled." "Continuation of the (Vietnamese authorities') present action would prove unfortunate to the sympathy that Vietnam enjoys in Denmark," he warned.

Spanish Secretary of State for Information Josep Melia told a news conference yesterday that "a despotic and totalitarian regime is carrying out against a defenceless people a brutal genocide which can be described as a holocaust". It was reported that Spain decided to grant homes to 1,000 Vietnamese "boat people", and to provide 50,000 U.S. dollars to the international aid fund for the refugees from Indochina. The Norwegian paper ARBEIDERBLADE reported on July 12 that the Norwegian Government had decided to receive 3,000 Vietnamese refugees and allocate 3.75 million crowns for that purpose.

FRENCH ENVOY TO PRC GIVES BASTILLE DAY RECEPTION

OW141248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA)--French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the national day of the Republic of France. Among the guests were Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Minister of Culture Huang Zhen, and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Zhang Aiping. Foreign diplomatic envoys to China were also present.

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CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SFRY ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

OW131638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, July 12 (XINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the republic, received the delegation of the Yugoslav assembly led by its President Dragoslav Markovic at a resort on the Black Sea coast today, according to an AGERPRES report.

The two sides held long talks on the further development of bilateral relations and a number of major issues in the international political life. They emphasized that Romania and Yugoslavia will continue to take concerted action in international activities. They pointed out that the non-aligned and developing nations have made ever greater contributions to the cause of peace, the solution of major issues in the present international life with the participation of the peoples, the establishment of relations among nations on the basis of complete equality, respect for national independence and state sovereignty and non-intervention in internal affairs, and elimination of under-development and the establishment of a new world economic order. They also pointed out the significance of making redoubled efforts to promote detente and understanding in the Balkans, Europe and elsewhere in the world.

The Yugoslav delegation arrived here on July 9 for a visit to this country.

YUGOSLAV, ROMANIAN OFFICIALS STRESS CLOSE TIES

OW150835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav and Romanian foreign ministers today expressed satisfaction over the results of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, and pledged the strengthening of this cooperation.

Holding talks at the Yugoslav border town of Vrsac, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and his Romanian colleague Stefan Andrei, says a TANJUG report, expressed great interest in the growing good neighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans. They voiced support for the idea of multilateral cooperation among the Balkan states proposed recently in Athens. They stressed the significance of the policy of the non-aligned movement and its role in present-day international relations. They underlined the need to strengthen unity among the non-aligned countries and noted that "all practices of dividing and splitting the non-aligned countries on any basis must be abandoned and rejected."

At a dinner given in honour of his Romanian colleague after the talks, Josip Vrhovec said, "Yugoslavia and Romania have identical desires, approaches and objectives on the most important international questions. What is more important is that we are resolved to persist in this respect. This is no easy job because we are under constant pressure, but our objectives merit all such efforts."

Stefan Andrei said in reply, "Yugoslav and Romania have identical views on all substantial questions." "The relations between our two countries are exemplary among socialist countries," he added.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON ROMANIA'S SYSTEM OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION

HK131228 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 79 p 6 HK

[Newsletter from Romania by Li Ninglai [2621 1337 0171]: "Pay According to Work Arouses the Enthusiasm of the Masses"]

[Excerpts] According to Comrade (Eyan), director of the Propaganda Department of the Romanian Ministry of Labor: "During the past decade and more, our industrial production has continuously increased at an average rate of 11.2 per year. Among other things, one major reason behind it has been the formulation of a strict socialist system of distribution combined with material incentives.

How does Romania actually implement the principle of more pay for more work? With immense interest in this subject, we visited some industrial and agricultural enterprises, cooperatives and other organizations. Romanian friends there warm-heartedly answered our questions.

In Buzau, about 100 kms north of the capital Bucharest, we visited the Buzau plate glass works, the biggest of its kind in the country. In the tall moulding workshop, large crystal-clear plates of glass slowly moved in succession down the automatic production line. Comrade (Andre), the works' manager, said that the works covered an area of 19 hectares and produced all kinds of plate glass which was exported to many countries. Among their products were a great deal of high-class cut glass and brightly stained glass. According to Comrade (Andre), the system of income distribution practised in their works, like that in the great majority of enterprises in the country, was based on general contracts. Each year after the works' yearly plan was fixed, the management would join the workshops in mapping out the production schedule for each workshop. A contract was signed, defining the responsibilities of the management and the individual workshop. For example, the management must state clearly the percentage of cash income to be allotted to the workshop when the plan on profits was fulfilled or overfulfilled, the quality and quantity of products to be produced by the workshop, reductions in the amounts of raw materials and electricity, and the workers' fixed and extra pay. Once a workshop overfulfilled its production target it would be rewarded with extra pay according to the amount of extra work done. The workshop would then distribute the sum among the workers according to their contributions.

The manager continued: Financial awards were issued every 4 months after appraisals of everyone's work were made. Anyone, be he the manager or an ordinary worker, who had overfulfilled his work quota every month throughout the season, was entitled to awards proportional to his extra work. The works distributed 1 percent of its profits and 30 percent of its extra profits from extra production among the entire staff. Another 30 percent of the extra profits went to welfare for the workers. This was spent for such things as the purchases of books for the library and new equipment for the nursery and the cultural center.

The (Opor) arcade is one of the biggest shopping malls in Bucharest. We had an interview with its manager, Comrade (Arlpesku). In the conference room of the arcade, he told us that each member of his staff was receiving 1,500 lei to 3,000 lei per month according to his experience. Their wages would be increased or deducted if they overfulfilled sales targets or failed to meet them. Once every 4 months, discussions were held jointly by the staff, the trade union and the arcade leading body to evaluate everyone's performance and decide on awards. Medals, certificates of merit and monetary awards would be issued to those who had been outstanding in fulfilling the plans for the whole year. The extra pay and monetary awards accorded each year amounted to one percent of the total wage expenditures. [paragraph continues]

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The manager and the chief accountant did not receive any monetary award but they could receive extra pay. Last November, the manager and the chief accountant received a six percent pay raise because the arcade overfulfilled its sales target by six percent. The manager said jokingly: "We have to rack our brains in our study of the market and consumer requirements, and make money by all means instead of losing money; otherwise, my own salary will get deducted."

Agricultural cooperatives and government organizations in Romania also adopt the distribution system of combining salaries and wages with material incentives.

In the agricultural cooperatives, the system of general contracts is in effect. The cooperative signs contracts with its groups of cooperative members (usually a field group consists of 35 or more members). It is set out in such contracts that the cooperative will provide the members with seeds, fertilizer, transportation and so on. The contracts also fix precise targets of production, quality requirements and monetary rewards. If a group of members overfulfills its target in production, 50 percent of the extra produce belongs to the members themselves.

How is the principle of more pay for more work being put into effect in government organizations? We were told by comrades from the Romanian Ministry of Labor that, in the first place, an attendance book was kept and it was made a minimum requirement for every state functionary not to be late for work and not to leave earlier than they should. There are also fixed work quotas, fixed requirements in quality and concrete provisions for awards and punishments for the staff and workers in all state organizations.

As we are writing, the remarks by Comrade (Eyan) again come to mind: "In order to build our country at a high speed, we must bring the full socialist enthusiasm of the masses into play. To achieve this, we must enable everyone to enjoy more and more material benefits as production develops--more pay for more work. In this way, the masses will surely feel that the building of socialism is very closely related with their vital interests."

CCP WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES BELGRADE FOR ROMANIA

OW141808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1730 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (XINHUA)--The party workers' delegation of the Communist Party of China left here for Romania today after a 10-day visit to this country. The Chinese delegation is led by Song Renqiong, member of the party Central Committee and head of its organizational department.

The Chinese guests were seen off at the airport by Ali Sukrija, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Slavko Filipi, assistant to the executive secretary of the Presidency of the league's Central Committee; and Yu Lixuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here. Yesterday evening, the Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim gave a return banquet on the conclusion of the visit of the Chinese delegation.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Beijing, June 4--The General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the Romanian Friendship Visiting Group led by Gaina Valerian. Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and his wife were among the guests. Present was Wan Fu, deputy director of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 4 Jun 79 OW]

HUA GUOFENG SENDS MESSAGE TO OAU SUMMIT CONFERENCE

OW160412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0402 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on July 14 to the 16th conference of the heads of state or government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), extending warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. The message reads:

On the occasion of the successful convocation of the 16th conference of the heads of state or government of OAU, I wish to extend warm congratulations on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

In the past year, the great African countries and peoples have made steady progress in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism as well as Israeli aggression and expansion. They have successfully safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty and registered new achievements in their national economic development and construction. The struggle waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania for national liberation, which is developing in depth, has dealt ever-heavier blows at the racist rule in southern Africa. The just stand of the numerous African countries to uphold unity, oppose all foreign interference and have African affairs settled by Africans themselves has won ever more extensive sympathy and support internationally. The Chinese Government and people heartily rejoice at the victories and successes won by our great African brothers, and will continue, as always, to support the great African people in their just struggle.

May the conference be a complete success.

May the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples and the amicable relations and cooperation between China and the African countries grow in strength and develop further.

XINHUA VIEWS OAU MINISTERIAL COUNCIL'S ACTIVITIES

OW141826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1720 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Monrovia, July 13 (XINHUA)--The 33rd ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity which opened here on July 6 has entered the last stage. The representatives are busy making preparations for the summit conference to be held next week. In spite of some internal differences and even obstacles at the session, the representatives, taking the whole situation into account, have made efforts to seek common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones. A spirit of unity prevailed at the session.

On the disputed problem of the seating of the Chad delegation, the representatives, upholding the general direction of the session and through patient negotiations, have decided not to take any action on the problem.

The report on the Middle East situation and the Palestinian question as well as the report on African defence were smoothly adopted at a plenary meeting on July 12.

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While discussing the question of "decolonization" and the report of the liberation committee, the ministers reviewed the situation in Rhodesia, reaffirmed the rejection of the Muzorewa-Smith regime which resulted from the sham elections, and appealed to the member states of OAU to launch a diplomatic offensive to isolate that regime. The report of the committee condemned the British Government and some U.S. congressmen for taking an incorrect attitude toward the current administration in Rhodesia. It called on the countries concerned to intensify, rather than cancel, economic sanctions against the racist regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa, and expressed support for the struggle of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. As to the Namibian problem the report reaffirmed the opposition to the so-called "national assembly", denounced some Western countries for supplying war materials to the racist regimes, and insisted that Walvis Bay is an inseparable part of Namibian territory.

In order to step up the struggle in southern Africa, the Ministerial Council suggested that a strategy on the liberation of southern Africa be examined and a committee including the representatives of Zimbabwean, Namibian and all south African liberation movements be established to study and map out the strategy. This reflected the common will of the African countries.

A report submitted by the OAU Defense Committee to the Ministerial Council pointed out that at present, one of the most serious problems facing Africa is that of aggression against the frontline states, and that since the Khartoum meeting of the council the member states have become determined to create an African defense system that would safeguard the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the member states. The Ministerial Council has accepted in principle the thinking of the proposal.

On the Middle East problem, the Ministerial Council continued to stress Afro-Arab unity and expressed support for the liberation cause of Palestine. The representatives condemned the collusion between Israel and South Africa, and considered that under the present conditions, to resume diplomatic relations with Israel is preposterous. In a summary on the Middle East problem, the chairman of the session welcomed the Egyptian intention to recover the lost territories through the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, and expressed the hope that Egypt will work for a global solution to the Middle East problem. The Egyptian foreign minister said: "The liberation of our territory will enable us to devote more time to southern Africa". He reaffirmed Egypt's solidarity with the Arab countries and Palestine on the Middle East problem.

The problem of intensifying African economic cooperation and development will be discussed in today's plenary session.

It is believed that the common aspirations expressed at the ministerial session will have a positive response at the forthcoming summit conference.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH BENIN OFFICIAL

OW140158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 July--Vice Foreign Minister He Ying met with (Thomas Monathan), director of the Planning and Research Department of the ministry in charge of the interior and national orientation of Benin on the morning of 11 July. (Monathan) arrived in Beijing on 29 June at the invitation of RENMIN RIBAO. The Benin guest has visited Beijing, Dalian, Shanghai, Nei Monggol and other places and will leave for home in a few days.

CONTINUATION OF EXPLANATION OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW TERMS

OW131109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Concluding part of explanation of terms used in law of criminal procedure devised by Beijing University Law Department]

[Text] Beijing, 11 July--"Private prosecution": Private prosecution concerns a criminal case in which the plaintiff or his legal representative brings directly to a court a criminal suit against the accused in order to have the latter's responsibility for a crime investigated. Lawsuits which are required by the criminal law to be handled and minor criminal cases for which no investigation is needed all fall under the category of private prosecution.

"Public prosecution": Public prosecution concerns proceedings instituted by a people's procuratorate with a people's court against a legal offender. If the people's procuratorate, after investigation of a case by itself or by a public security organ, holds that the facts of the accused's crime have been proved through investigation and the evidence against him is sufficient and conclusive and that he should bear responsibility for the crime, it should institute a public charge against him according to the law. A public charge should be instituted with a people's court in accordance with the provisions governing judicial jurisdiction. When the people's procuratorate prefers a public charge, its chief procurator or one of its procurators shall appear in court as public prosecutor to present the case and oversee the legality of the trial.

"Ruling": A ruling is a decision made by the people's court on a question of judicial procedure during a trial.

"A case which may not be prosecuted": This is a decision made by a people's procuratorate when, after investigating a case by itself or after examining the recommendations of a public security organ on whether or not to prosecute a case, it holds that the accused should not be subject to penalty or should be exempt from punishment in accordance with the provisions of the criminal law even though his act constitutes a criminal offense.

"A case not to be prosecuted": This is a decision made by a people's court when, after examining the recommendations of a public security organ on whether or not to prosecute a case, it holds that the accused's act does not constitute a criminal offense or that he should not bear any criminal responsibility according to the law. Making such a decision is one of the people's procuratorate's important functions in exercising procuratorial authority, which can prevent mistakenly bringing to trial innocent people or citizens who should not be investigated for any criminal responsibility. The people's procuratorate should make public its decision not to prosecute a case, and copies of the decision in writing be delivered to the accused and his unit.

"An appeal by the people's procuratorate": This is an act of prosecution with which the people's procuratorate, when holding that there are errors in a judgment or ruling of the people's court at the corresponding level, appeals to the people's court at the next higher level according to the law and asks it to rehear the case and to rectify the judgment or ruling. When the Supreme People's Procuratorate discovers errors in a validated judgment or ruling of a people's court and when a people's procuratorate at a higher level discovers errors in a validated judgment or ruling of a people's court at a lower level, they have the power to file an appeal contesting the judgment or ruling.

"An appeal by a party to a case": This is an act of lawsuit by which a party to a case, when refusing to accept a judgment or ruling of the people's court before it becomes effective, can appeal within the legal time limit to the people's court at the next higher level and request it to hear the case and to amend the judgment or ruling. The law of our country provides that a party to a case or his legal representative has the right to appeal within the legal time limit to the people's court at the next higher level when he refuses to accept a judgment or ruling of the people's court of first instance. With concurrence of the accused, his advocate or his close relatives have the right to appeal for him. A party to a case shall not be deprived of his right to appeal no matter what the excuse.

"Petition": A petition in judicial procedures is an application for reexamination and remedy filed by a party to a case, an accused or their legal representatives or other citizens who have the right to do so, to a people's court when he or they hold that there are errors in a validated judgment or ruling by the people's court.

"Defense": This is a function in a lawsuit, a defense against and a refutation of the charges brought by the prosecutor in a criminal case. During the trial the accused has the right to produce evidence and argue his case to prove himself innocent or to show extenuating circumstances and to ask for remission or mitigation of punishment. The law of our country provides that, besides exercising the right to defend himself, an accused may have for his defense a lawyer, close relatives, guardians or advocates recommended by a people's organization or the unit to which he belongs when a people's court decides to try him.

"Lawyers": A lawyer is a legal worker with a knowledge of the law and practical experience who has joined the Lawyers' Organization with the approval of the judicial administration organ and provides legal assistance for citizens, government offices, enterprises, people's organizations or undertakings in accordance with the law. A lawyer's main responsibilities are:

1. To provide legal advice for people, answer inquiries about the law, offer opinions on the solution of legal questions and write lawsuit documents for others;
2. To accept a commission by a party to a lawsuit or appointment by a people's court as the advocate in a criminal case or as the attorney in a civil case and to participate in the trial; and
3. To accept a commission by a government office, enterprise, people's organization or undertaking as its legal adviser.

Lawyers who perform their duties in accordance with the law are protected by the law of the country, and no one is allowed to interfere with them.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTATOR HAILS PROMULGATION OF NEW LAWS

HK130842 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 79 pp 1, 3 HK

[Article by Commentator: "A New Chapter in Building Up the Socialist Legal System"]

[Excerpts] For the first time since the founding of the PRC, China's highest organ of state power adopted many laws in one session, including the codification of criminal procedures. The adoption of these laws has opened a new chapter in building up our country's socialist legal system.

For a long time Lin Biao and the "gang of four" took advantage of the laws of the land, which lacked sufficient legal basis, to usurp state power, suppress the vast numbers of cadres and masses and impose "all-round dictatorship" of them. This profound lesson has taught the whole country the need for law in governing the nation. Only by fully promoting socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system will it be possible to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system for the benefit of future generations.

The election of deputies at national and county levels by secret ballot and empowering the electors to have some choice of candidates on the basis that the number of candidates for office at the county level should be greater than the number of deputies selected will further promote people's democratic rights and mobilize their enthusiasm for embarking on the four modernizations.

The promulgation of the organic laws governing the courts and the procuratorates and the adoption of the new criminal law and the code for criminal procedures as a means of dealing blows at the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals is important in safeguarding the system of proletarian dictatorship, defending socialist property owned by the whole people and by the collective and legitimate private property of citizens and their civil and other rights and maintaining order in society, production and work to insure the smooth progress of the socialist modernization program.

With the development of economic construction, we need various economic laws, and the law on joint ventures is one of them. The promulgation and implementation of this law will contribute positively to promoting international economic cooperation and technological exchanges as well as to using foreign investments to advance the four modernizations.

Although class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our society, we must see that there are still counterrevolutionaries and enemy secret agents in our country. There are also criminals and degenerate elements who are engaged in seriously disrupting socialist order. That is why we must resolutely fight crime and all law-breaking acts to insure that the spirit of the published laws and their provisions will be fully implemented.

We must also see that many party cadres and those within the revolutionary ranks have been seriously influenced by feudal traditions and the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Their belief in the indisputable authority of their superiors and their reluctance to forgo their privileges will seriously hinder them from implementing the new laws.

To strengthen the socialist legal system, it is also necessary to mobilize the masses to keep an eye on government functionaries to see that they are law-abiding. All citizens have the right to indict law-breaking cadres and those who neglect their duties and bring such cases to the attention of the judicial organs. When these legal rights are infringed upon they have the right to voice their complaints before judicial bodies.

Except for the law on joint ventures which becomes effective on publication, the laws will take effect on 1 January 1980. In the next few months we must exert ourselves in studying and publicizing democracy and the legal system in achieving modernization. We must also make clear the basic spirit of the new laws and their main content until everyone is familiar with them.

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RENMIN RIBAO CALLS ON LEADERS TO TALK WITH CADRES

OW131245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Report on 11 July RENMIN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Advocate Conversation With Cadres"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 July--The article says: To converse with cadres is a fine tradition of our party. It is also an important task which leading comrades at all levels, comrades in the organizational departments in particular, must do frequently and do well. During protracted revolutionary struggles efforts to continue this fine tradition proved very useful to us in understanding cadres, training them, strengthening unity within our own ranks, keeping ourselves informed of the situation, profiting from the thinking of the leaders and exercising correct leadership. It is a pity this fine tradition was seriously undermined during the time Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running wild. Wantonly trampling on the standard rules on party life and exercising a fascist dictatorship, they made it hard for people to find anyone to talk to or have a heart-to-heart talk with when they met, and the general feeling was "what is there to talk about!" The dark shadow cast over the people by this bad influence has not been completely wiped out to this day.

The article points out: At present all the people are striving for "the four modernizations" and there is a great deal of work that needs to be done. To fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and help them more consciously plunge themselves into this most important battle for the present, it is very necessary for us to revive and carry forward the fine tradition of our party and advocate the practice of leading comrades taking the initiative to visit with the cadres and talk with them. All leading cadres from the central to the local governments at all levels should do this. At present there are some comrades who either pay no attention to or find themselves not accustomed to talking with the cadres, even to the extent of detesting it. This is no good. People have many things they want to say, some positive suggestions to make and many unclear questions to ask about when they come to call on you with a heart full of hope. This shows they respect and trust you. If what they find is "you are hard to be seen, you have an ugly scowl on your face or you don't lend a receptive ear," then you inevitably are divorced from the masses and cannot expect to do your work well.

Exactly what benefits can we get from talking with cadres? The article says at the very least they are as follows: First, it helps to gain firsthand knowledge directly and to draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas in handling problems correctly; second, it helps to broaden one's knowledge and thinking and prevent ossification of one's mind; third, it helps to examine and judge the performance of the cadres directly so as to become more able to know one's subordinates and assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities; fourth, it helps mutual communication and helps to eliminate the factors that cause instability and disunity; and fifth, it helps restore our party's fine tradition of being concerned about and taking good care of the cadres and overcoming bureaucratism. The article further expounds on all these points.

It continues: Some comrades understand in principle the benefits of talking with the cadres, but they cannot persist in practicing it and sometimes are reluctant to do so. What are the reasons? There are in the main two problems which they have not resolved. One is an ideological obstacle and the other is not knowing the right way to do it.

The article points out: What are the ideological obstacles that must be removed in advocating talking with the cadres? Mainly the ideas that "I am too busy to find time," and "It is too much trouble and a waste of time." There are also some people who are afraid to "offend others" or to "have anything to do with the affairs of others." A penetrating analysis and criticism of these three ideological obstacles is presented in the article.

Meanwhile, the article also offers five points drawn from experience and past lessons with regard to the attitude and methods for having conversations with cadres. First, make more friends and stop mingling only with those familiar with us; second, treat others as our equals and do not put on airs; third, analyze specific problems in a concrete way to convince others with reason and guard against suppressing the ideas of others with authority; fourth, while adhering to principle, it is also necessary to be flexible; and fifth, be patient and have several more conversations when one fails to serve the purpose.

INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATION ENTERPRISES SUCCEEDING IN READJUSTMENT

OW141655 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] This XINHUA reporter has learned from the National Conference on Increasing Production and Practicing Economy in the Industrial and Communications Department, held in Chengdu, that China's industrial and communications enterprises are beginning to achieve relatively significant successes in readjustment. Varying degrees of readjustment have taken place at some 80 percent of the enterprises.

As a result of readjusting the leading groups and rebuilding the workers' rank and file, the Shanghai Textile Industrial Bureau, which takes charge of over 460 enterprises, has revived and carried forward the "Jiafeng style" and extensively carried out emulation campaigns to create "first grade work posts" and produce 10,000 meters of defect-free fabrics. Last year all enterprises under the bureau reached or set new records in attaining the eight economic and technical targets. From last January to May the bureau set new records in attaining 28 of its 30 targets to improve the quality of major products. The state-run No 17 cotton textile plant, which was once a "unit beset with serious disasters" under the control of Wang Hongwen and Chen Xiuzhen, has also overfulfilled its various plans every month this year.

In the course of readjustment, Changchun motor plant has fought four tough battles to achieve good product quality, proper maintenance of equipment balance in production and improvement of the plant's outlook. After a full year of hard work, it has set new records in achieving various technical and economic targets, and balance in production has been achieved. During the first 5 months of this year, output of automobiles was 17 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year, and profits increased 20 percent.

Significant changes have taken places in various enterprises under the northeast China power network thanks to readjustment of the leading groups and enterprise management and extensive technical training activities. During the first 5 months of this year the network's power output was 13.3 percent higher than last year. During this period it also registered a big increase in power output and generated 5.7 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity more than the original target. In a year, over 700,000 tons of crude oil and coal and over 350 million kilowatt-hours of electricity have been conserved.

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A leading comrade of the State Council, who is in charge of economic work, pointed out at the conference that while we are happy to note the achievements in readjusting our enterprises, we must by no means be complacent. We must realize that only 20 percent of the enterprises have achieved significant results in readjustment, built a relatively sound foundation and are capable of solving their own problems. The results of readjustment of 50 percent of enterprises are not quite firm, and a few have even gone through ups and downs. Also, 20 percent of the enterprises have not been properly readjusted, their leading groups have still many problems, their enterprise management and production order are relatively confused and they are still plagued by bourgeois factionalism and anarchism.

The leading comrade said that the enterprises which have not consolidated results of readjustment must concentrate their efforts to readjust the leading groups and the workers' rank and file and penetratingly learn from Daqing and that the emphasis of readjustment this year will be placed on these enterprises. As for those problem-ridden enterprises where production is disorganized, the responsible departments must send work groups there to take charge of their readjustment and charge them with completing the job within a certain period of time. Enterprises which are operating at a loss because of mismanagement must also be charged with reversing the situation within a time limit; otherwise their production will be suspended for readjustment, and no more subsidies and loans will be given to them.

HALF-YEARLY IMPORT, EXPORT FIGURES REPORTED

OW131208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--China's foreign trade made a quite rapid advance in the first half of this year. From January to June inclusive, the total value of imports and exports came to 21,300 million yuan, a 43.2 per cent rise compared with the same period last year. Exports reached 9,500 million yuan, an increase of 26.8 per cent, and imports 11,800 million yuan, an increase of 59.9 per cent.

Marked increases have been registered in the delivery of quite a few imported goods in the first six months compared with the same period in 1978. The import of new technology, complete sets of equipment and general machinery increased by 130 per cent, rolled steel and nonferrous metals by 83 per cent, chemical fertilizer by 20 per cent, and cotton and synthetic fibre by 34 per cent, while increases have also been registered in imports of cereal grains, edible oil and granulated sugar.

Contracts signed in the first half of this year for export of Chinese products rose in value by 43 per cent over the same period last year.

HALF-YEARLY INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT UP 4.1 PERCENT

OW151112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0930 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA)--The value of China's total industrial output in the first half of this year rose 4.1 per cent over the same period last year.

Production of 79 major products, including petroleum, natural gas, chemical fertilizer, motor vehicles and internal combustion engines, increased by varying degrees over the same 1978 period. That of 55 products, including electricity, synthetic ammonia, power-generating equipment, metallurgical equipment, high-precision machine tools, tractors and hand tractors, rose by more than eight per cent.

The power industry is a weak link in China's national economy. Some newly built generating units have gone into operation this year, but the country has mainly tapped the potential of existing equipment to increase power generation. China produced a total of 134,300 million kilowatt-hours of electricity in the first half of this year, a 10.9 per cent increase over the same 1978 period. Although hydraulic power generating was affected by drought in some areas following last winter, the volume of electricity produced by hydro-electric power stations was 2,300 million kilowatt-hours more than in the corresponding period in 1978. From January through May, coal consumption for each kilowatt-hour of electricity produced by thermal power-generating units with a capacity of 6,000 kilowatts or more was reduced by 13 grams compared with the same 1978 period.

Production of crude oil in the first six months fulfilled 49.5 per cent of the annual quotas for this year, a 3.6 per cent increase over the same 1978 period, and that of natural gas rose 7.3 per cent from the 1978 semi-annual production quotas.

Geological prospecting for oil has been speeded up, and a number of oil and gas flows have been discovered in north China, Shandong Province, the Bohai Bay and the South China Sea since the beginning of this year.

The semi-annual production targets for rolled steel, cement, timber, steel, pig iron, some nonferrous metals, sulphuric acid and soda ash were overfulfilled. Rolled steel production increased by 15.4 per cent over the same 1978 period, and the short-supply varieties of rolled steel increased by varying degrees. Consumption of coke, electricity, steel and iron in major iron and steel complexes relative to production was the lowest ever.

The half-yearly production of bicycles, sewing machines, wrist watches and television sets rose substantially over the same 1978 period and the output of television sets increased by 120 per cent. The output of sugar, cotton yarn and cloth, synthetic fibre and other light industrial and textile products also increased.

The volume of cargo traffic on the railways and the volume of cargo handled at sea ports topped the state plans, and the volume of cargo handled at sea ports for export and import was 47.2 per cent more than in the same period in 1978.

With the implementation of the principle of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement" in factories, mines and other industrial enterprises since early this year, the quality of products has improved, the variety increased and consumption reduced. In the textile industry alone, 25 famous brand products have been recommended in spun silk fabrics, knitwear, underwear, towels and bed sheets.

IRON, STEEL INDUSTRY TOPS TARGET FOR FIRST HALF-YEAR

OW150842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA)--China's iron and steel industry fulfilled in the first six months of this year over 53 per cent of the state annual output targets for rolled steel, pig iron and steel.

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During the period, 17 million tons of steel and 12.2 million tons of rolled steel were produced, up by 7.9 per cent and 15.4 per cent respectively compared with the first half of 1978.

While raising output, China's iron and steel plants are putting special emphasis on producing more rolled steel, raising quality and increasing variety of products, in line with the plan for readjusting the national economy. According to reports from China's major iron and steel enterprises, output of twentyfour types of urgently needed rolled steel products went up 18.5 per cent in the half year compared with 1978's like period. Some enterprises have manufactured compound steel for plough shares, steel plate for heavy-duty caterpillar tractor tracks, steel pipes for heavy oil cracking equipment and non-corrosive steel for offshore oil drilling.

Shanghai's steel plants have trial produced square and rectangular steel tubing for making wide-bodied frames for ploughs and harrows and will produce twice as much strip steel this year as last for making high-quality bicycles. These two types of steel were formerly imported.

In the first six months of this year, quality of pig iron, steel and rolled steel produced by China's major iron and steel enterprises exceeded the standards set by the state. The quality of rolled steel, open hearth furnace steel, converter steel and electric furnace steel surpassed the best ever recorded.

In Anshan, China's biggest iron and steel centre, the quality of 109 out of the 123 types of steel produced there exceeded the previous best level.

From January to June, the consumption of coke, heavy oil and electricity in the major enterprises was lower than the targets set by the state. During the period, these major iron and steel enterprises reduced consumption of coke by 360,000 tons, heavy oil, by 150,000 tons and iron and steel, by 240,000 tons compared with state targets.

The Capital Iron and Steel Company in Beijing reports that its average daily output of iron reached 2,086 tons per cubic metre of available volume of blast furnace and its coke consumption rate went down from the 455 kilogrammes of last year to 428 kilogrammes, meeting advanced domestic and world levels.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY OVERFULFILLS HALF-YEAR PLAN

OW161010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0935 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA)--China's electronics industry has fulfilled 93 per cent of the year's output value in the first six months.

The manufacture of television sets, record players, electronic computers and other electronic products had a big increase. The output of television sets came to 500,000, which equalled last year's entire output. Output of record players increased by 50 per cent and that of pocket calculators by 25 per cent over the same period last year.

Certain factories which produced goods exclusively for military use are now also producing electronic products for civilian use, such as tape-recorders, refrigerators, electric fans and videotape recorders.

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The quality of many brands of television sets had been raised. For example, Shanghai-made Feiyao and Kaige brands, Beijing-made Kunlun brand, Nanjing-made Panda brand and the Suzhou-made Peacock brand have also shown some improvement.

Marked improvement has been achieved in the quality of certain electronic elements. The service life of Chinese-made kinescopes reached only up to 1,000 hours in the past, while today's Chinese-made product generally lasts more than 3,000 hours, with some even reaching 5,000 hours.

HUA GUOFENG ATTENDS NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION

OW160344 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1159 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 July--Achieving sustained big increases in agricultural output is a task of primary importance to be fulfilled in the 3-year period for readjusting the national economy. In order to fulfill this task, it is imperative to forge ahead with farmland capital construction. With this in mind, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council held a National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction in Beijing from 6 to 11 July.

Comrade Hua Guofeng attended the conference on the afternoon of 9 July and gave the participants an account of work arrangements for the second half of this year. He called on the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to implement the guidelines laid out by the recent session of the National People's Congress, effectively shift the emphasis in the party's work and concentrate their efforts on strengthening the national economy. He said that farmland construction is very important and merits great attention, stressing that such work should be done effectively in a down-to-earth manner and suited to local conditions.

Guided by the two documents on agriculture adopted at the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, the conference took into consideration China's experience in carrying out farmland improvement over the past many years and the agricultural conditions in a number of foreign countries. Participants studied the relationship between China's agricultural modernization and its farmland capital construction, explored objective laws that must be followed in promoting the country's agricultural output and farmland improvement and made preliminary arrangements for farmland capital construction in the 3-year period for readjusting the national economy.

Comrade Li Xiannian presided over the conference and made a summary speech. Comrades Yu Qiuli and Chen Yonggui were among the participants.

Introductory accounts of experiences gained in farmland capital construction were given by responsible comrades of Jiangsu, Shandong, Hunan, Anhui, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Henan, Sichuan, Tianjin, Guangdong, Gansu, Hebei and Jilin. Facts show that if agriculture is to improve, it is imperative to do a good job in farmland capital construction centered on flood control and soil improvement. Many comrades said that it was necessary to work vigorously, pay attention to policy, make plans in a scientific way and foster a fine work style of forging close links with the masses. Through discussion, participants have understood that our farmland capital construction is part of the country's agricultural modernization program.

On the question of how to promote farmland capital construction on a solid basis, participants stressed that natural and economic laws must be observed and vigorous efforts must be made in a scientific way and suited to local conditions so as to achieve higher efficiency in farmland improvement within our capability.

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They said that the principles of respecting one's own free will and mutual benefit and of exchange of equal value should be firmly carried out in organizing cooperation and that the practice of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources must be discontinued.

The conference pointed out: While farmland capital construction is necessary for increasing farm production in the same year the improvement is made, it also involves an accumulation of labor. It is, therefore, necessary to correctly handle the relationship between this accumulation of labor and the work load the peasants can possibly shoulder to carry out farmland capital construction projects.

In view of the numerous rounding-off and auxiliary construction projects unfinished in many localities and the many hazardous reservoirs and dams in need of reinforcing, conference participants set forth several goals for improving farmland conditions during the country's 3-year period of economic readjustment. They include building small capital construction projects and improving soil; continuing the construction of existing projects as well as auxiliary projects; reinforcing some reservoirs and dams; strengthening the management of water conservancy projects to put the existing facilities to full use; and constructing small hydroelectric power stations in those regions with plentiful water resources while carrying out farmland improvement work.

Comrade Li Xiannian urged the party and revolutionary committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to lead enthusiastically and help localities map out plans and the current year's construction programs, to organize cooperation and material supplies and to insure the smooth operation in every field of work. He said that the ministries and the commissions under the State Council and all trades and professions should also support farmland capital construction and support agriculture as a whole.

Attending the conference were also leading members of departments concerned under the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, as well as experts specializing in agricultural economics.

Li Xiannian's Address

OW151636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian called for a new surge in the construction of farmland improvement projects in China's countryside during the coming winter through to next spring. He made his remarks at a national conference on farmland improvement projects that just closed in Beijing.

The vice-premier observed that in the past thirty years, China has achieved great successes in harnessing rivers, improving farmland and increasing the capability of rural areas to resist natural disasters. Last year China defeated serious natural disasters and brought in a grain harvest of over 300 million tons, an increase of 7.8 percent over the preceding year. A good harvest was reaped this summer as well, and in general the autumn-harvested crops are growing well.

Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said that China must proceed from its own specific conditions as it mechanizes agriculture. He said that since China has a big population while the per capita farmland area is relatively small, and the area of wasteland that can be reclaimed is also limited, it is necessary to carry on the tradition of intensive cultivation and scientific farming to raise the per-hectare of crops. "It is imperative first of all to improve farming conditions on existing arable land and raise its capability to resist natural disasters, in order to obtain high and stable yields irrespective of dry spells and heavy rains," the vice-premier said.

He noted that experience has been gained in building water control and farmland improvement projects within people's communes, counties and prefectures as well as on a still wider scope. He said that, in undertaking such projects, the varying natural conditions in different parts of China's vast territory must be taken into consideration. In coordinating the efforts to build the larger projects, he said, the principles of voluntary participation, mutual benefit and avoiding egalitarianism must be adhered to.

Speaking about the deployment of the rural labour force, Li Xiannian said that adequate manpower must be kept for farm production. He said that the appropriate number of people engaged in farmland improvement projects during every winter-to-spring period would be about 30 per cent of the total labour force in the countryside as a whole, and those projects which are carried out year round should employ only about five per cent of the labour force. However, the number of people and the time of construction should be arranged according to specific local conditions.

The vice-premier said that, while the state will develop over-all plans for controlling the major rivers, plans will also be mapped out by the lower levels. He said the plans at all levels should fit in with one another. Plans for farmland improvement projects must be integrated with plans for the development of river basins, regional plans for agricultural development and the construction of grain, industrial crops, forestry, stockraising and fishery centres.

Vice Premier Li Xiannian stressed the importance of the spirit of hard work and self-reliance. He called on leading cadres to go to the grassroots, take part in productive labour, make investigations and guide the work there. Leading cadres should have great concern for the livelihood of the masses, he said.

THREE PROVINCES STRIVE FOR BUMPER HARVEST THIS YEAR

OW160056 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] According to consolidated reports, the provincial party committees of Zhejiang and Fujian and the Shaanxi provincial party and revolutionary committees recently held separate telephone conferences or issued circulars calling on the broad masses of rural cadres and commune members to go all out to do a good job in summer harvesting, summer sowing and field management of summer crops in order to strive for an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

In the telephone conference, the Zhejiang provincial party committee urged the party committee at all levels to regard grasping well summer harvesting and sowing as current central tasks and urged concentrating all efforts on grasping this task well and firmly. The conference also called on all localities to adopt effective measures to organize well the manpower in rural areas, step up the responsibility system for production and guarantee fine work in harvesting and threshing in the struggle to achieve a bumper harvest. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to grasp well fertilizer application, field management of young sprouts and early transplantation so as to strive for a greater harvest of late rice.

The Fujian provincial party committee at the telephone conference called on all localities to regard summer harvesting and summer sowing as a central task and penetratingly launch a movement to increase production this summer so as to strive for fulfilling or overfulfilling the grain production plan for 1979. All localities should thoroughly implement the summer sowing plans and fulfill the plans in both sown acreage and quality for transplanting 10 million mou of late rice. Therefore, efforts should be made to grasp field management well.

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In view of the current spread of drought, the Shaanxi provincial party and revolutionary committees in an emergency circular called on the masses of cadres and people to overcome the lack of vigilance and confidence, correct the wrong idea of stressing summer crops and neglecting autumn crops, launch a struggle against drought in a penetrating and sustained way and adopt all possible means to strive for a bumper harvest in agriculture this autumn.

MAJOR WHEAT AREAS REPORT GOOD HARVESTS

OW141218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA)--Good winter wheat harvests have been reported from nearly all major producing areas in China.

Henan, China's biggest wheat producing province, reported that both total output and per-hectare yield on its 4.1 million hectares of wheat land this year were higher than for 1978. In five prefectures, the increases in wheat output were nearly ten percent or above ten percent. The two million hectares of wheat fields in Henan which had been tended with special care gave higher yields this summer than the other fields. Marked increases in output were registered in the mountainous and hilly regions.

In neighbouring Shandong Province, also an important wheat grower, this year's wheat harvest, reaped from 3.8 million hectares, was the best in history. Even many arid, rugged areas and large tracts of saline land had excellent harvests while in areas with favourable conditions, more communes and brigades registered high yields.

Jiangsu Province with 2.3 million hectares of wheat fields this year reported a ten percent increase in total wheat output over last year. Both the total wheat output and per-hectare yield hit all-time records. Most counties in formerly low-yielding northern Jiangsu Province registered increases.

Shaanxi Province in the Huang He basin reported a 17.9 percent increase in winter wheat and other grain crops gathered this summer over last year. On the Kuanchong Plain, which accounts for 80 percent of Shaanxi Province's summer grains, almost all counties brought in bigger summer harvests this year.

Many counties and prefectures have attracted attention for achieving high wheat yields over large areas. This summer's wheat harvests in Yangchong County in Jiangsu Province and Wenxian County in Henan Province averaged 5.7 and 5.6 tons per hectare respectively, while the average per-hectare wheat yields in Suzhou and Lyangzhou prefectures in Jiangsu Province surpassed 3.75 tons.

The state farms in eight provinces in the Chang Jiang, Huang He and Huai He basins also gathered excellent harvests this summer. Total output and per-hectare yield of these state farms went up 20 and 15.4 percent respectively compared with last year.

Earlier, news of good harvests came in from Hubei, Sichuan and Anhui provinces.

MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR FORMER VICE EDUCATION MINISTER

OW151148 Beijing XINUUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 13 July--A memorial meeting for Lin Handa, formerly vice minister of education and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing on 13 July 1979.

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Lin Handa died on 26 July 1972 as a result of cruel persecution under the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and "the gang of four." He was 72.

Wreaths were presented by Fang Yi, Hu Juewen, Song Renqiong, Li Weihai, the State Council, the propaganda and united front work departments of the CCP Central Committee, the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Ministry of Education, the Written Chinese Language Reform Committee and the Shanghai municipal and Liaoning provincial revolutionary committees.

The memorial meeting was attended by Ulanhu, Zhou Jianren, Shen Yanbing and Hu Yuzhi; responsible persons of departments concerned; and Comrade Lin Handa's family members and friends. In all, more than 400 people attended.

Education Minister Jiang Nanxiang presided over the meeting and Vice Education Minister Dong Chuncai delivered the memorial speech.

Comrade Lin Handa was a native of Zhenhai County of Zhejiang. Following his return to the country from a study tour of the United States, he devoted himself to college education and various academic research projects. Because of his progressive thinking, he was one of the founders of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, which was established after the victory in the war against Japan. He was an activist in the mass movement "to oppose the civil war and promote democracy." In 1946, Comrade Lin Handa led the 100,000-person "23 June" Shanghai rally to see Shanghai representatives off for Nanjing in the struggle to oppose the civil war and demand democracy and, for this, was wanted by the reactionary Kuomintang government. In the autumn of the same year, he arrived in the liberated northeastern area which was under the leadership of the CCP, and he was appointed director of the Liaobei Provincial Department of Education. Following nationwide liberation, he served as director of the Education Ministry's Social Education Department, vice minister of education, NPC deputy, vice chairman of the Committee for Eliminating Illiteracy and member of the Written Chinese Language Reform Committee.

Comrade Lin Handa was a successful educator and scholar. He supported the party and socialism. Under the party's leadership, he dedicated all his learning and energy to socialist revolution and construction and contributed a great deal to the cultural and educational cause of the motherland.

In his memorial speech, Vice Education Minister Dong Chuncai solemnly declared once again that the decision made in early 1958 to designate Comrade Lin Handa a rightist was wrong and should be corrected, that his title of former vice minister of education and his grade should be posthumously restored and that the false charges imposed on him by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" should be completely removed.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS CENTRAL HEALTH CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SESSION

OW141026 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 July--The patriotic public health inspection in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and the three provinces in northeast China has been recently completed. The Central Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee held the third plenary session on 10 July to listen to the reports made by all inspection groups.

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The public health inspection in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and the three provinces in northeast China started in mid-June and ended in early July. The inspection groups were respectively headed by the responsible comrades in charge of the patriotic public health campaign of all provinces and municipalities. They inspected the appearance of cities and the public health situation in some prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties, banners, districts and grassroots units. They exchanged experience and studied the existing problems.

The inspection groups pointed out: There still exist numerous problems in urban and rural patriotic public health work. It is necessary to solve them as soon as possible. Some government organizations, plants, stores and communes have not included health work in their meeting agendas. They pay attention to grasping production and work only. As a result, their public health situation is very poor, and the masses are quite dissatisfied. In addition, the city authorities have failed to draw up an overall plan and take effective measures to solve the question of "three wastes" and garbage and night soil disposal. The increase of sanitary facilities cannot meet the needs of urban building. There also exist many problems in dietetic hygiene. The progress in public health work in all rural areas is relatively slow. The inspection groups' reports gave opinions and suggestions on improving urban and rural public health work.

Chen Muhua, vice premier of the State Council and vice chairman of the Central Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee, listened to the reports and spoke. She pointed out: Over the past year and more, the development of the patriotic public health campaign in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and the three provinces in northeast China has been relatively fast. They have achieved many successes. However, the development is quite uneven. To realize the four modernizations, it is necessary to expedite patriotic public health work.

Vice Premier Chen Muhua proposed: During this summer vacation the middle and elementary school students can be organized to launch activities of propagandizing public health work. The cultural and propaganda departments must also strengthen the propaganda of public health work. Qian Xinzhong and Zhang Ruguang, vice chairmen of the Central Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee, also spoke at the conference. Qian Xinzhong emphasized: In the patriotic public health campaign it is necessary to attach importance to integrating the mass movement with professional contingents. It is necessary to strengthen scientific research to solve the fundamental question of environmental pollution and night soil and garbage disposal.

CHEN MUHUA VISITS MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS EXHIBITION IN BEIJING

OW140206 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1645 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 July--A national exhibition of medical apparatus and instruments sponsored by the State Medicine General Administration Bureau and the China Medical Apparatus and Instruments Company opened today at the Beijing Exhibition Hall. On the first day more than 3,200 people visited the exhibition.

On display are more than 10 categories and 420 varieties of medical apparatus and instruments manufactured in 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including nuclear isotope instruments, medical laboratory equipment, hospital equipment, apparatus and instruments for special surgery, optical instruments for medical purposes and artificial human organs. More than 90 varieties of these apparatus and instruments were trial-produced with new technology in recent years, attaining a certain technical level.

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Vice Premier Chen Muhua and leading comrades of the Ministry of Public Health and the State Medicine General Administration Bureau visited the exhibition on 9 July. The exhibition opened today and will close on the 20th of July.

JIEFANGJUN BAO URGES ARMY UNITS TO DISCUSS CRITERION OF TRUTH

OW130752 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

["Text" of JIEFANGJUN BAO 12 July commentary: "Seriously Make Up the Missed Lesson, Adhere to a Correct Ideological Line"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 July--The nationwide discussion on the criterion of truth carried out in the past year and more is a movement for education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and ideological emancipation. In this new historical period it has played and is playing a tremendous role in smoothly shifting the emphasis of work in our country.

However, there are still many units in our armed forces which have not seriously carried out this discussion, and there are still many comrades who have not had a full understanding of its great significance. Now it is necessary to make up this missed lesson.

Whether people adhere to a correct ideological line is a matter that has a direct bearing on whether the party's political line will be implemented. The situation has demonstrated more and more clearly that it is the discussion on the criterion of truth that has laid the ground for the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to gradually unify their thinking on the basis of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. When people emancipate their minds, start up the machinery and understand that they must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and combining theory with practice in dealing with any problem, in other words, when they grasp this fundamental of adhering to the ideological line of dialectical materialism, they will be better able to solve problems of one kind or another in their minds.

How exactly should we view the present situation? For a period of time in the past, some comrades did not understand the actual situation themselves and also failed to analyze the hearsay that reached them, took what was spurious as genuine, used isolated cases to view the whole situation and made irresponsible remarks. But they changed when they realized the need to proceed from reality and carry out investigation and study. The excellent situation prevailing on all fronts since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has eventually become clear to them. This is a point that merits great attention.

The comrades in our army units often do not understand the local situation. Those who live in cities often do not understand what is going on in the rural areas. As a matter of fact, the situation in the countryside is fairly good, and the 800 million peasants there are leading a stable and happy life. This can be judged from an important [word indistinct] aspect of the fact, that is, the improvement in the purchase of agricultural products and the supply of nonstaple foods in the cities. Of course, an excellent situation does not mean an absence of problems, difficulties and troubles. In this respect it, too, is not difficult to draw distinctions between the essential and the nonessential and between the appearance and the essence. It all depends on whether one has the intention to seek truth from facts.

As regards the party's present policies, there is also a question of how to view it. If one always deals with a problem by limiting himself within the confines of old conventions, particularly that of the ultraleft line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," then he will feel "everything he sees is a deviation from what is correct" and think "everything he sees is rightist."

When people clarify their thinking concerning the need to take practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, they will be able to understand that, in judging whether a policy is correct or not, they should see whether the policy is in accord with the actual situation of revolution and construction in our country at the present stage, whether it is in keeping with the fundamental interest of the masses and has the support of the majority of them and whether it is conducive to consolidating the socialist public ownership and developing the productive forces. By dealing with problems in this way, many comrades have realized that the various policies set forth by the 3d session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are correct. Furthermore, they have also been able to draw a demarcation line ideologically between the scientific socialism of Marxism and the sham socialism advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and between the correctness of the policies themselves and the deviations that occur in the course of implementing them.

This shows that, in dealing with all problems in actual life, to proceed from reality and lay stress on materialism and dialectics or to proceed from a subjective view and go in for idealism and metaphysics is a manifestation of one of the two diametrically different ideological lines. People must adhere to the correct ideological line in order to understand things correctly. The indelible contribution made by the discussion of the realization that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth lies in the fact that it has enabled people to emancipate their minds from the influence of the once rampant idealism and metaphysics pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to adhere to the ideological line of dialectical materialism in viewing everything, including the situation, tasks and policies. As a result, our party's style of work--to seek truth from facts, proceed from reality and combine theory with practice--is shining in a new, radiant splendor.

Practice is the only criterion in verifying truth. This is the most fundamental principle and the most basic common knowledge. Some of our comrades love to talk about "holding high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought." However, it is strange that they are always worrying that the discussion meeting they attended will harm this glorious banner of Mao Zedong Thought. We should say that this sort of worry is entirely unnecessary. It only shows a certain amount of ignorance of the basic theories of Mao Zedong Thought.

To integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution is the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought. This is also the basic reason that Comrade Mao Zedong, as a great revolutionary teacher, could lead the Chinese revolution to victory. The entire party had undergone serious struggles and paid the price with blood when it firmly established the dialectical materialist views, gave practice top priority and regarded it as the only criterion in verifying truth.

We remember that year when Wang Ming's dogmatic rule prevailed. It had caused the loss of 90 percent of our party's forces in the red area and nearly 100 percent in the white area. Learning from this historical punishment, the entire party has fully understood that the correctness or incorrectness of all political lines, military lines and organizational lines is determined by whether their ideological roots proceed from the dialectical and historical materialism of Marxism-Leninism and from the objective reality of the Chinese revolution and the objective needs of the Chinese people.

Vigorously peddling the ultraleftist line, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" greatly retarded China's revolutionary cause of socialism. This once again proves how important it is to uphold materialism and dialectics and oppose idealism and metaphysics.

The issue at present is whether or not the deed to regard practice as the only criterion for verifying truth should be considered as the watershed in distinguishing one who genuinely holds high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought from one who only pretends to do so.

The strategic policy decision made by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to shift the emphasis of party work represents efforts in holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China's socialist construction and further developing this universal truth under the new historical condition. What are the class relations and the main contradiction in the present stage in China? Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had confused the people on these fundamental issues for a long time. The third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the report on the government work of the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress have conducted scientific analyses on the class situation and class struggle in China on the basis of the fundamental theories of Mao Zedong Thought and make a brilliant exposition of the main contradiction at the present stage that China must resolve. This has made the whole party, the whole army and all the people in the country realize that to shift the emphasis of the work not only conforms with the logical development of history, but also serves to theoretically set right things which were thrown into disorder by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." By the same token, the issue of readjusting the national economy also shows that our party has carried forward and developed its fine tradition of seeking truth from facts in the new period. This shows that our economic work is being consciously carried out according to objective economic laws and is advancing in a down-to-earth manner and in a proportionate way. The integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the actual situation in China had helped us in the past to find a revolutionary path of the Chinese type and will definitely help us at present to find a Chinese-type path for modernization.

To make up the missed lesson on discussing the criterion of truth, it is necessary to start with the leading cadres. If the leading cadres' ideological line is correct, it will not be difficult to solve problems in PLA units. At present there remain a few of our leading cadres who fail to understand the importance of this discussion. Some even contradict themselves. Although they are not willing to admit it, the facts speak for themselves. Their minds are ossified or semioossified. Their minds are still fettered by the fallacy peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" that "every sentence is truth." They always stubbornly cling to those "stock sentences and phrases" no matter what kind of new situation is discovered on the road of the new Long March and no matter what kind of things are found that require correction after they have been proved wrong in practice.

This is one group of people. There is another. They are lazy mentally. They work aimlessly. They are used to mechanically copying the stock sentences and phrases and relaying them. They don't care to check if such practice is realistic or not. There are also people who fear that implementation of policy will jeopardize their own positions. Therefore, they keep their eyes shut and refuse to face facts. Whoever says that errors must be corrected once they are found will be accused by them of negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

Apparently, the pressing issue confronting them is none other than the issue of making up the missed lesson on discussing the criterion of truth.

We must combine the study of the guidelines laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee with the study of those laid down by the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress. We must help the masses of cadres to fully realize that only by persistently seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and upholding the principle of integrating theory with practice will it be possible for our party to smoothly effect the change of the emphasis of its work, to correctly solve issues with regard to the concrete road, principles, methods and measures for the realization of the four modernizations and to correctly change the part of relations of production and the superstructure that fails to keep up with the rapid development of productive forces. Only on the basis of this ideological foundation will it be possible for us to greatly emancipate our minds, arouse our enthusiasm, develop in our work and contribute our share to the great march toward the four modernizations.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT HELD

OW132053 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 13 July--The theoretical basis of our party's guiding ideology is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. One of the central issues in our struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is to oppose their falsifying, tampering with and mutilating Marxism--Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and their turning Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought into rigid dogmas. Since the downfall of the "Gang of Four" especially since the beginning of the discussion on practice being the only criterion of truth, our theoretical workers have greatly emancipated their minds, and their enthusiasm to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is soaring. It was in this kind of enthusiastic study atmosphere that a National Conference on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought Study Planning was held in Luda Municipality not long ago.

Four main topics were discussed at the conference. A revised plan on the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought (draft); a tentative short-range plan on the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought; establishment of a research society of works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and "Marxism today," a topic everyone thought was important.

Through discussion, those present at the conference held that: The task in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is to make a study on the present form, the theory and the history of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought itself, and it is necessary to proceed from the actual conditions and study how Marxists should give scientific answers to the series of major new problems confronting our country and the rest of the world. In the past 30 years or so, our country has made certain achievements in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. But on the whole, our study in this field is far from meeting the development of the objective situation. Therefore, it is very necessary to formulate a study plan on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, clearly defining the orientation and concrete steps and measures for our efforts in this field of study. This plan would call for us to study in depth the substance of classical Marxist works to clearly understand the original meaning of the important theses and, even more important, elucidate in the light of current realities some important theses which have played a major guiding role but have not been given full attention. At the same time the plan also would call for us to thoroughly investigate and study the actual problems faced by the world and China at present. And, according to the principle of seeking truth from facts, make a Marxist summing-up and interpretation. The participants held that the latter aspect of the plan is even more important. They held that to study Marxism it is necessary not only to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao but also to pay attention and study works by other Marxists contemporary with them and works published in the past in Chinese and foreign books and magazines which probe into major questions of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism with the Marxist viewpoint.

In discussing the tentative short-range plan on the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the participants brought up a series of important questions that should be studied at present. They suggested that it is necessary to study questions on imperialism in the present era and questions on the underdeveloped countries--their basic social and economic conditions, their various social contradictions, their development trends and the objective laws governing the victory of socialist revolution in these countries. They suggested that it is necessary to study the objective laws governing further social and economic development after the victory of the proletarian revolution and the establishment of proletarian political power and socialist public ownership, to study the theory of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, to study the socialist economic system and economic laws and to study the objective laws governing the changes in classes and class struggle during the era of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is also necessary to study the Marxist theories on the state, on bourgeois democracy and proletarian democracy and on the legal system.

The participants carried out lively discussions revolving around the general topic of "Marxism Today." Concerned comrades introduced and exchanged information on the publication and study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao at home and abroad. Because of the changing balance of forces in the world and rapid development in science and technology in the past 20 years or so, many new situations have emerged in the world that require Marxists to make scientific analyses, and many new questions have appeared that require Marxists to give scientific answers. Now Marxism is faced with new challenges and tests, and this makes it necessary for us Marxists to make special efforts.

Through this conference, the participants came to more profoundly understand that scientific research is work to explore the unknown and that only by seriously implementing the policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" and allowing free and realistic discussions will it be possible to find scientific answers to the questions being studied. In studying all scientific questions, it is necessary to maintain a Marxist scientific attitude. It is even more so in studying Marxism. We must have the courage to discover truth that has not been discovered by our predecessors, provide new facts and materials and enrich and develop Marxism with new proofs. Emancipating the mind and developing democracy are the guarantees for promoting the development of Marxism; dogmatism and a rigid way of thinking will strangle the life out of Marxism. Marxist researchers should stand on the frontline of ideological emancipation.

The conference discussed and adopted the following items: 1) It revised the draft plan on the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. 2) It adopted the Constitution of the Research Society of Marxist-Leninist Works, established the Research Society of Marxist-Leninist Works, elected a Provisional Steering Committee for the Society and prepared to publish a society journal. 3) It decided on preparing to establish a Research Society of Mao Zedong's Works. 4) It decided on doing the following work immediately after the conference: to hold as soon as possible an exhibit of Marxist books in Beijing; to widely collect books and journals concerning Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought published at home and abroad; to compile a title catalog and select the major books, journals and other materials for translation and summarization; to publish journals and materials on studying Marxism; and to hold academic discussion meetings, the first to be held toward the end of this year or early next year.

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The conference was attended by 110 representatives of 53 units from Beijing and other places. The conference was presided over by Comrade Yu Guangyuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Concurrent director of the Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought Research Institute. In the spirit of "in science there is no forbidden area," the comrades who attended the conference emancipated their minds, developed democracy and freely expressed their views. The conference was marked by a vigorous and lively atmosphere.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR FORMER BEIJING PROPAGANDA DIRECTOR

HK160755 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[GUANGMING RIBAO report: "Beijing Memorial Service for Li Qi"]

[Text] Maliciously framed and persecuted by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and "theoretical authority," Comrade Li Qi [2621 3825], former member of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, director of the Propaganda Department of the Beijing municipal committee and president of the party school of the Beijing municipal committee, died uncleared of trumped-up charges on 10 July 1966. He was 31.

A memorial service for Comrade Li Qi was held in the Assembly Hall of the Beijing Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery on 8 June.

Comrades Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Wu De, Hu Yaobang, Peng Chong, Li Jingquan, Kang Shiek, Peng Zhen, Bo Yibo, An Ziwen, Zhou Yang, Lin Mohan, Zhang Ziyi, Lin Huuia, Wan Li Ziwen, Zhou Yang, Lin Mohan, Zhang Ziyi, Lin Huuia, Wan Li and Bai Rubing sent wreaths. Wreaths were also sent by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, the party school of the CCP Committee, the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee.

Those participating in the memorial service include Wu De, Lin Hujia, Zheng Tianxiang, Jia Tingsan, Jiang Nanxiang, Cheng Zihua, Wang Lei, Feng Wenbin, Liao Jingdan, Zhang Xiangshan, Li Qi [2621 3825], Liao Gailong, Niu Yinguan, Zhang Su, Wu Xinyu, Lian Guan, Yang Xianzhen, Fan Ruoyu, Wu Liangping, Xu Liqun, Luo Guibo, Zhang Jiafu, Zhang Youyu, Chen Kehan, Feng Jiping, Wang Kunlun, Yang Shu, Fan Jin, Zhang Nansheng, Liu Yong, Liao Mosha, Wang Chun, Liu Shaowen, Zhao Pengfei, Mao Lianjue, Wang Xiaoyi, Liu Daosheng and She Diqing.

Comrade Jia Tingsan, third secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the memorial service. A memorial speech was delivered by Comrade Wang Chung, a secretary of the municipal committee.

The memorial speech read: Comrade Li Qi was a distinguished member of the Chinese Communist Party, a staunch proletarian fighter and an outstanding leader on the propaganda, theoretical, literary and art fronts in Beijing. During the period from 1961 to 1966 when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started, he was a member of the Standing Committee of the Beijing municipal committee, director of the propaganda department of the Beijing municipal committee and president of the party school of the Beijing municipal committee. He won enormous achievements in leading propaganda, theoretical and literary and art work in Beijing. He waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the perverse behavior of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that "theoretical authority" and their usurpation of party and state power.

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Jiang Qing sneaked into Beijing in 1964 and, under the cloak of reforming the Beijing Opera, ran amuck, and tried to violate the party's line, principles and policies on literature and art. Comrade Li Qi gained support from Peng Zhen and some other leading comrades of the Beijing municipal committee and waged a face-to-face struggle against Jiang Qing. When Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that "theoretical authority" dished out the notorious article "Commenting on a New Historical Play 'Dismissal of Hai Rui,'" he wrote an article "Commenting on Comrade Wu Han's Conception of History," openly objecting to their framing of Comrade Wu Han. When Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that "theoretical authority" **maliciously** remarked that the "Study Notes of the Three-Family Village" was a big poisonous weed against Mao Zedong Thought, the party and socialism, he stood up against the adverse current and actively protected Comrades Deng Tuo, Wu Han and Liao Mosha. When the Beijing municipal committee was reorganized and he was forcefully relieved of his posts for investigation, he remained faithful and unyielding and displayed his lifelong indomitable spirit of fighting for the truth.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON GUO MORUO --Chengdu, 26 Jun--The First National Symposium on Guo Moruo was held from June 12 to 19 in Leshan County, his native place in Sichuan Province. Guo Moruo, who passed away in Beijing last year, is a major Chinese literary figure and contemporary of Lu Xun. The symposium was attended by over 130 specialists on Guo Moruo, including professors, writers, translators, and other workers from the literary and publishing community in China. Also attending the symposium were Guo Moruo's two daughters, Guo Shuying and Guo Pingying, and his secretary Wang Tingfang, who had worked at his side for many years. Among the specialists present were Wu Boxiao, Lou Shivi, Ge Baoquan, Gao Lan, Sun Xizhen, and Chen Souzhu, who each contributed material on Guo Moruo's life. Lectures were given on the topics: "Guo Moruo and Foreign Literature," "An Analysis of Guo Moruo's Poem 'Goddess!'," "Emancipation of Thinking in Guo Moruo" and "On Guo Moruo's Tragedies." A Guo Moruo Research Society is to be founded, it was decided at the Symposium. The meeting received 33 papers on Guo Moruo's life and the development of his thought, his poems and dramas, and his researches on history and archaeology. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 26 Jun 79 OW]

ZHU DE PHOTO EXHIBIT--Beijing, 29 June--A photographic exhibition of 187 items tracing the life and activities of Zhu De (1886-1976), one of the founders of the Chinese worker-peasant Red Army, will start a 1-month show at the Central Hall of the Museum of the Chinese Revolution on July 2. Jointly sponsored by the Chinese Photographic Society and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution, the exhibition will mark the third anniversary of the death of Zhu De, late chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress. Most of the photographs are being displayed for the first time. They show Zhu De in his youth, his life in Germany in the early twenties, the period of the founding of the Red Army, his activities during the 1934-1935 Long March, in the war against Japanese aggression and the liberation war, and his work as one of the state leaders after the founding of the People's Republic of China as well as his international activities. The photographs also show his interest in literature, art and sports. Photographs of his family life are also included. This exhibition will be shown simultaneously in 140 places throughout China. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 29 Jun 79 OW]

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WAN LI GIVES REPORT AT ANHUI OFFICE CADRE MEETING

HK131242 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Madarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Anhui provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a meeting of the provincial office cadres on 7 July to convey the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC and mobilize the cadres and masses of the whole province to seriously study documents of the second session of the fifth NPC, resolutely implement the tasks put forward by the second session of the Fifth NPC, fight well the first battle of the four modernizations, extensively and deeply carry out the movement to increase production and develop the economy and win new victories in this year's industrial and agricultural production.

The participants included responsible comrades from the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and from all departments, committees, offices, groups and bureaus. The comrades who were attending the Anhui provincial "major attack" conference also attended the meeting and listened to the conveying report. At the meeting, Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, conveyed the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC. In his report, Comrade Wan Li first gave a brief report on the grand meeting and stressed the importance of seriously studying and resolutely implementing the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC.

Comrade Wan Li pointed out: Premier Hua's government work report comprehensively and systematically summarized the great success achieved in all aspects since the first session of the Fifth NPC, put forward the principles, policies, demands and measures for the first battle after the work focus had been shifted onto socialist modernization and discussed many new developments by analyzing and explaining the important issues with regard to the new situation and experiences. This is a programmatic document for carrying out socialist modernization.

Comrade Wan Li pointed out in his report. Embarking on the four modernizations with one heart and mind was the main subject for discussion at the second session of the Fifth NPC. Currently, we must do well in the readjustment of the national economy and fight well the first battle of the four modernizations. If we want to promote the national economy, we must persist in the order of agriculture, light and heavy industries. First, we must promote agriculture and win a still greater agricultural bumper harvest for the whole year. For this reason, we must resolutely implement the guiding ideology which is based on agriculture, continue to carry out the rural economic policies, simultaneously and energetically develop grain production and diversified economy. On the industrial front, we must continue to energetically carry out the movement to increase production and practice economy, speed up the development of the light, textile and handicraft industries and strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's production plans.

He stressed: If we want to fight well the first battle of the four modernizations, we must correctly understand and handle the issues of classes and class struggle. First, we must admit that the class struggle is not yet over and we must also admit that we need not and should not embark on any more large-scale and violent mass class struggles. Second, we must admit that there are still contradictions among the people in the socialist society. However, we must strictly distinguish and correctly handle these two contradictions.

In connection with the reality of our province, Comrade Wan Li pointed out in his report: To achieve the four modernizations well, it is necessary to have a lasting political situation of stability and unity.

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If we want stability and unity, we must resolutely overcome factionalism and strengthen our party spirit. Only by doing so can we possibly work wholeheartedly on the four modernizations. We must correct the party's work style and rectify the work style of the cadres. We must first change the leading cadres' work style. We must be strict with ourselves, set ourselves as an example and further revive and carry forward the good party tradition and work style. In his report Comrade Wan Li also stressed: Bringing socialist democracy into play and strengthening the socialist legal system were also the main topics for discussion of the second session of the Fifth NPC. He pointed out: Democracy and the legal system are a unity of opposites. In handling the current issues of democracy and the legal system, we should oppose bureaucratism and the "special privilege" mentality and we must also correctly understand and handle the relationships between democracy and the legal system, democracy and centralism and freedom and discipline so as to establish systems, laws, order and discipline for socialist democracy. Once the law is laid down, we must strictly implement it and see that it is followed and strictly enforced and that violations are handled quickly. Before the law is implemented, we must carry out extensive publicity so that the seven laws approved by the meeting are made known to every family and win the support of the people. Comrade Wan Li in conclusion demanded that the cadres and masses of the whole province resolutely respond to the great call of the second session of the Fifth NPC, fight well the first battle of the four modernizations, do well in this year's industrial and agricultural production and all the other tasks and strive to win new victories.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN VISITS COUNTERATTACK EXHIBITION

OW131048 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] An exhibition entitled "The Self-Defense Counterattack Against Vietnam To Safeguard the Border," sponsored by the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units, will officially open tomorrow at the servicemen's club of the Nanjing PLA units. A preview of the exhibition today was attended by leading comrade of the Nanjing PLA units Liao Hansheng, Zhan Danan, Wang Zhan and Huang Zhentang and leading comrades of the Jiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees as well as the Nanjing municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Xu Jiatus, Chu Jiang, Hui Yuyu and Wang Chubin. The exhibition depicts five themes: the profound, traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples; the Vietnamese authorities' expansionist ambitions; the anti-China atrocities committed by the Vietnamese authorities; the rise in self-defense to safeguard the border, and the successful withdrawal, defense of the border and strengthening of the preparedness against war to protect the four modernizations. Nearly 600 photographs and a large number of captured documents are on display at the exhibition. They provide abundant irrefutable facts exposing the background of the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China hysteria and atrocities and warmly praising the brilliant victories won by our border defense units in their self-defense counterattack after they were driven beyond the limits of forbearance. The exhibition will give another vivid education to the army men and civilians of Nanjing in patriotism and revolutionary heroism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EARTHQUAKE IN JIANGSU PROVINCE

Party, Government Condolence Message

OW141951 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 July--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council sent a message of sympathy yesterday to the people of Liyang County, in southwestern Jiangsu, east China, where an earthquake occurred on 9 July.

The message said that the earthquake, of a magnitude of 6 on the Richter scale, "caused a great loss of lives and property to the local people. The party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng shows great concern for the people in the earthquake-stricken area and expresses its sympathy and solicitude to them." The message said that there is an excellent situation now in which the entire party and army and people throughout the country are implementing the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress in a deep-going way, and are high-spiritedly and vigorously engaged in the first campaign of the four modernizations. The central authorities are confident that the people in the stricken area, led by the Jiangsu provincial party committee and the provincial revolutionary committee, will speedily overcome the consequences of the earthquake in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and work self-reliantly to expand production and rebuild their homes.

The central authorities call on CCP and CYL members in the affected area to unite with the broad masses to combat against the disaster and make simultaneous efforts to organize relief work and develop production so as to win an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture. Let us rally around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and strive to achieve the four modernizations.

Ulanhu, Comfort Delegation Arrival in Nanjing

OW151102 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] A 16-member central delegation to comfort the people in Liyang County, Jiangsu Province, which was struck by an earthquake, arrived in Nanjing at 1600 on 14 July, according to a report by a staff reporter of this station. The delegation is headed by Ulanhu, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Cheng Zihua, minister of civil affairs under the State Council, is the deputy leader and Comrade Zheng Siyuan is the secretary general of the delegation.

Present at the airport to greet the delegation were responsible persons of the Jiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Xu Jiatun, Wu Hong, Chu Jiang, Hui Yuyu, Zhong Guochu, Jin Xun, Gong Weizhen, Liu Lin, (Zhu Yifeng) and (Hong Peilin) as well as responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units and their leading organs Zhan Danan, Sun Keji, (Zhang Ziyun), (Guo Jinlin) and (Chen Dexian). Also present were responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee and provincial military district Guan Wenwei, Zhang Guangzhong, Yang Tingbao, Liu Shaxun, Hua Chengyi, (Chen Yisheng), (Ye Zhidao), Wang Zhaoquan, Liao Yunze, Ding Guangxun, (Shang Dingyu), (Zhou Xuechen) and Li Guohou. In addition, responsible persons of the Nanjing municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and municipal CPPCC committee (Zhou Guofang), (Kang Yuan), Fang Zhen, (Chen Yinyun), (Zhou Aiming), (Xu Meifeng) and (Liao Yunsheng) were also at the airport to welcome the central delegation. Zhenjiang Prefectural CCP Committee Secretary (Wang Yixiang) and Deputy Secretary (Sui Chenjiang) and Liyang County CCP Committee Secretary (Wu Huasheng) made special trips from Zhenjiang and Liyang, respectively, to greet the central delegation at the Nanjing airport. Responsible persons of departments concerned under the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and of the provincial mass organizations were also at the airport.

The party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, greatly concerned about the effects of the earthquake that occurred in Liyang on the evening of 7 July, has sent a message of sympathy as well as a delegation to express deep sympathy to the people of Liyang stricken by the earthquake.

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After arriving in Nanjing, the central delegation was briefed in the evening of 14 July by responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees as well as the Zhenjiang prefectural and Liyang County CCP committees. The briefing dealt entirely with the earthquake in Liyang. The central delegation will travel to the disaster-stricken Liyang area on the morning of 15 July to express sympathy to the earthquake-victimized people.

Comfort Delegation Visit to Quake Area

OW151956 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to station reporters, the central delegation led by Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and with Cheng Zihua, minister of civil affairs under the State Council as the delegation's deputy head, today paid a sincere visit to the people of the quake-afflicted area of Liyang County in the company of Comrade Xu Jiatur, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and others.

All members of the central delegation and some 200 representatives of people of all walks of life in Liyang County met this afternoon at a discussion meeting. Ulanhu, head of the central delegation, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Ulanhu said: "Showing great concern for the people in the earthquake-stricken area of Liyang County, the party Central Committee and the State Council headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng have specially dispatched a central delegation to pay a comforting visit to the people of Liyang. In launching the anti-quake and relief work many heroic, moving deeds have been performed by the broad masses of cadres and people, who have remained undaunted, determined and calm in the face of perils. Although the losses are quite serious, we have witnessed that the situation of stability and unity, the social order and normal order in life, production and work are still being maintained by the people. This is because under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, the broad masses of our cadres and people are imbued with a high degree of political consciousness and are capable of withstanding any serious test. We hope that in response to the appeal of the party Central Committee, the people in the earthquake-stricken area will carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and rise in great vigor to develop production, rebuild their homes and overcome difficulties arising from the earthquake so as to contribute their share to achieving a bumper harvest in agriculture and doing a good job in the national economy readjustment."

Braving hot summer weather, head of the delegation Ulanhu and deputy Cheng Zihua of the central delegation at 0900 visited Shangxing and Shangbei communes, which suffered rather serious losses from the earthquake. They were warmly welcomed by the people of the communes. Ulanhu and other comrades of the central delegation also met with the PLA commanders and fighters who have come to Liyang County to participate in anti-quake and relief work.

Comrade Ulanhu encouraged the people to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and do an even better job in combating disaster and developing production simultaneously. Comfort greetings were brought to the masses of workers, young people and women in the quake-afflicted area by members of the central delegation Zhang Ruiying, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Wang Minsheng, secretary of the secretariat of the CYL central committee; and Lin Liyun, vice president of the All-China Federation of Women.

I. 16 Jul 79

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PRC
EAST REGION

Recovery Efforts in Disaster Area

OW131042 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] In the past few days the Liyang County party committee has led the cadres and masses throughout the country in combating the earthquake and bringing relief to affected areas, displaying the revolutionary spirit of keeping their heads high in the face of disasters. The people in the affected areas have remained calm and are now rebuilding their homes. On the evening of 9 July, when the earthquake struck, Comrade (Hu Huasheng), secretary of the county party committee, then attending a prefectural three-level cadre meeting in Zhenjiang, rushed to the scene of the earthquake that very night together with the party committee secretaries of the communes in the area hit by the earthquake. He worked all night on the frontline of the anti-earthquake struggle, getting firsthand information on the effects of the earthquake and directing the relief work. Leading comrades of the county party and revolutionary committees promptly held an emergency meeting and set up an anti-earthquake command. A six-point measure for earthquake relief was worked out and quickly conveyed to the various district and commune party committees.

Leading comrades of the county party committee rushed to the affected areas that same night together with more than 30 responsible persons of county-level organizations, departments, commissions, offices and bureaus. After hearing a report on the earthquake damage at the (Shangqing) commune, Comrade (Gu Ze), deputy secretary of the county party committee, immediately organized three medical teams for rescue work in the most seriously damaged areas. Comrade (Jia Maixiang), Standing Committee member of the county party committee, is more than 60 years old. Since the earthquake hit, he has worked selflessly and organized supplies for anti-earthquake purposes day and night. Responsible comrades of party committees of various communes in the affected area also have organized commune and department cadres to go to the production brigades and production teams to rescue the injured, conduct relief measures and do ideological work. Under the county party committee's correct leadership, everyone in the county has been aroused to action and all trades and occupations are working in concert, giving all-out support to earthquake relief work. The county people's hospital set up nine temporary sickrooms and [words indistinct] that very night, evacuating seriously ill patients to safe places while rescuing the injured from areas hit by the earthquake. The transport departments have quickly organized vehicles and boats to deliver relief supplies as soon as they arrive. The commodities departments have done a good job in (?supplying) relief items. Now, 448 (?quakeproof shelters), more than 17,300 straw mats and more than (?40,000 sheets) of plastic have been sent to the affected areas. The postal, telecommunications, (?power) and broadcasting units have carried out careful inspection work and adopted anti-earthquake measures to insure (?uninterrupted services).

Party organizations at all levels in Liyang County are determined to lead the people of the whole county, under the stimulation of the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC, to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, combat the disaster in unity, rebuild their homes and strive to win victory in the antiearthquake struggle and to achieve a still better harvest this year.

Extent of Earthquake's Effects

OW151106 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Following the earthquake in Liyang, the cadres and masses in Zhenjiang Prefecture were promptly mobilized to combat the effects of the earthquake and carry out relief work while whipping up an upsurge in the endeavor to surpass the previous record in autumn crop production.

The Liyang earthquake has affected neighboring counties, including various localities in Zhenjiang Prefecture, to various degrees. Medical teams were organized by the prefectural public health departments and sent to (Jiuxian) and (Jingfeng) to the south of Liyang on the night of the earthquake in an effort to rescue victims despite the danger of aftershocks. Closely coordinating with other medical teams, the prefectural medical teams rescued more than 90 seriously injured persons through hard work over 3 days and nights.

While strengthening preparations to combat the effects of the earthquake and carrying out relief work, the people of Zhenjiang Prefecture are also working hard to promote production and develop the movement to surpass the previous record in autumn crop production. They are doing a good job in field management of rice and in the prevention of harmful insects and worms. Moreover, vigorous efforts are being made to collect and compost natural manure in an effort to achieve a bumper harvest of autumn-ripening crops so as to make up the losses caused by the earthquake.

Delivery of Relief Supplies

OW151218 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] According to a station reporter, since Liyang County was hit by the earthquake, many units, both inside and outside Jiangsu Province, have vigorously supported the people in the quake-stricken area in their anti-quake struggle, thus eloquently manifesting the superiority of our country's socialist system. Immediately after receiving information about the earthquake, the health departments of Nanjing, Zhenjiang, Jurong and Yixing sent eight medical service teams to Liyang County to care for the injured. The medical service team from Zhenjiang Prefecture was the first to arrive at the quake-stricken area. It arrived at 0200 on 10 July and immediately engaged in rescue work without resting. After recovering from a critical condition, 88-year-old grandmother Zhao thanked the party for its loving care.

With support from various localities bamboo, mats, lead wires, blankets, thin plastic sheets and other relief supplies are being shipped to the area. In addition, iron cooking pots, thermos bottles, mosquito netting, soap and other daily necessities are also being delivered to the stricken area from [words indistinct], Shanghai and Hangzhou. Some equipment at the Liyang chemical fertilizer plant was damaged by the earthquake and the plant needed carbide [dian shi 7193 4258], a welding material, to repair the damaged equipment. A fraternal plant in Danyang County immediately sent more than 4 tons of carbide to help the Liyang chemical fertilizer plant restore production.

The masses of workers on Jiangsu's communications and transport fronts are using vehicles and ships to deliver relief supplies to the people of Liyang County. Soon after Liyang County was hit by the earthquake, (Cheng Zixian), party branch secretary of the No 28 trucking team under a transport company in Zhenjiang Prefecture, personally reported to the party committee of Liyang County with several drivers and two trucks and one jeep and requested immediate assignments. In order to reduce the loading time for 10,000 straw mats comrades of Yangzhong County's Inland Navigation Company and Communications Bureau helped the civilian workers load the mats, thus accomplishing the loading task ahead of time.

The people in the quake-afflicted areas have said with deep emotion: "The fraternal counties and cities have not only delivered relief supplies to us but also provided us with their loving care."

Militia Participation in Relief Work

OW151957 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] In the evening of 9 July when Liyang County was hit by an earthquake (Wen Luming), deputy head of the people's armed forces department under the (Sheng'len) commune, personally inspected the situation in some 30 villages and organized the militia to carry out emergency rescue work. Although he had only four hours of sleep for three days and three nights, (Wen Luming) resolutely remained at the frontline of the anti-quake struggle. Disregarding fatigue and risking the danger of aftershocks, militia member (Zhu Xiaobao) of a supply-marketing cooperative under the Shangxing commune, rescued several cooperative members buried under collapsed houses and sent them to the commune-run hospital for emergency treatment. At the risk of being buried alive, he entered the cooperative building five times and fought his way out of the debris to salvage 16 flashlights, 220 batteries, 120 candles and 40 raincoats for the hospital, thus insuring a smooth emergency operation by the hospital.

The masses of cadres and militia of the people's armed forces departments in Liyang County who have distinguished themselves in the anti-quake and relief work are playing an effective role as a major force in developing production and rebuilding homes.

Temporary Housing for Homeless

OW151333 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] With the concern of the party and the government and with vigorous help and aid from various areas the masses in quake-stricken Liyang County have moved into temporary quake-proof tents. They expressed their determination to more energetically plunge into the movement to overfulfill their production plan for autumn-ripening crops. The recent earthquake destroyed houses in Zhejiang Prefecture, causing serious lodging problems for the masses. The party and the government have shown great concern for the livelihood of the people in the affected area. Responsible comrades of the Jiangsu provincial party committee have repeatedly said that while rescuing victims the party committee would do its best to quickly solve livelihood problems of the masses.

The Zhenjiang prefectural party committee and the Liyang County party committee have organized vehicles and vessels to rush building materials to the stricken area day and night. Large quantities of bamboo, plastic sheets and iron nails are being transported to communes and production brigades in the affected area. People in the stricken area, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard-work, made use of available materials salvaged from collapsed houses to erect quake-proof tents with straw roofs. Showing particular concern for the dependents of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, for the dependents of staff members and workers and for the old, weak, sick and wounded, the prefectural and county party committees organized manpower to assist them erect quake-proof tents.

The prefectural and county party committees and the party committees of various districts and communes have dispatched special personnel daily to examine the situation. If they discovered problems, they would solve them promptly, thus restoring normal living conditions in the affected area. After moving into their quake-proof tents, the masses, their confidence having been restored, said that quake or no quake, they would not stop production and that they were determined to combat natural disasters to achieve a bumper harvest and to rebuild their new homes.

Commitment to Agricultural Production

OW151331 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Cadres and members of the (Shangjin) commune in Zhenjiang Prefecture, carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of working hard despite severe earthquake, are striving to overfulfill their production plan while fighting against the effects of the quake. By 13 July, most of the manpower of the commune's 177 production teams had joined the movement to overfulfill production of autumn-ripening crops. After the earthquake, the commune party committee promptly called an emergency meeting which was attended by responsible persons of the various production brigades. The participants simultaneously mapped out a plan for fighting against the effects of the quake and for overfulfilling the production plan for autumn-ripening crops. All houses belonging to the (Mianxi) production team of the (Shangyao) production brigade had toppled to the ground, but the cadres and members of the team fought bravely against the effects of the quake. With the help of a PLA unit, the production team restored normal production order on the third day after the quake and removed an additional 8,200 catties of weeds a day. The production team is now stepping up field management of its cotton fields.

On the afternoon of 13 July the commune party committee called a three-level cadres' conference to work out a plan for further developing the movement for quake prevention and relief work and for overfulfillment of production of autumn-ripening crops. The cadres and members of the commune proudly said that they would not stop production in the face of earthquakes, big or small, and that they would not stop working unless they were sure of a bumper harvest.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI PARTY SCHOOL--Party school of the Shanghai municipal party committee held a special meeting on 28 June to discuss the criterion for testing truth. Comrades attending the meeting maintained that only by establishing the viewpoint that "practice is the only criterion for testing truth," can one persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts and correctly implement the party's line, principle and policy. Comrades pointed out that in view of the fact that Shanghai was the birthplace of the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and that many major incidents which affected the entire nation originated in Shanghai, Shanghai must never underestimate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. They also pointed out that Shanghai was among the most seriously affected areas of the nation when the two kinds of erroneous thought appeared in society not long ago. All this requires that leaders at all levels in Shanghai pay close attention to these problems and seriously promote discussions on practice being the only criterion for testing truth. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jun 79 OW]

SHANGHAI RURAL WORK MEETING--A meeting on rural work called by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee opened on 28 June. Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee, including Wang Yiping, Xia Zhengnong and Chen Yi. Wang Yiping presided over the meeting and Yang Xinpei delivered a speech on behalf of the municipal CCP committee. The main topic for discussion at the meeting was how to further push forward agricultural production in suburban Shanghai during the 3 years of readjustment. Representatives from the departments concerned also took part in the discussion; they held that it was the common task of all departments to push forward agricultural production. They pledged their support for agriculture and vowed to be promoters of progress in agriculture. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jun 79 OW]

RESTRUCTURED MANAGEMENT IMPROVES SICHUAN INDUSTRY

OW140926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0916 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Chengdu, July 14 (XINHUA)--One hundred enterprises in Sichuan Province that are involved in an experiment in greater self-management increased their productivity at a substantially higher rate than provincial industry as a whole during the first half of this year. The 100 enterprises, which range from metallurgical and machine works to textiles and communications, increased the value of their industrial output for January through June by an average of 14.1 percent over the same period last year. The value of the province's total industrial output, meanwhile, rose by nine percent.

Since the start of this year, the 100 enterprises have been able to make production and management decisions more independently than previously, as part of an experiment in economic management reform that eventually may be extended province-wide.

Some of the 100 units in the experiment are large operations run by the province or by cities, and others are small and medium-sized ones run by prefectures or counties. The experiment entails fourteen measures that give more power to individual enterprises. They include the right to organize extra production, to process other unit's raw materials and to sell products that the state does not purchase after state production quotas are met. The enterprises also are allowed to take part in business negotiations with foreign firms and to sign contracts.

One precision machine tool plant had no right to know how its products were sold in the past, but now the plant can join business talks with foreign purchasers and has come to know its foreign consumers' concerns. In the first quarter of this year, the plant sold 40 machine tools to foreign firms, 2.4 times the number sold during the entire year of 1978.

BRIEFS

KUNMING COLLEGE REPORT MEETING--At the report meeting convened by the Kunming Normal College on the afternoon of 22 June, Comrade Gao Zhiguo, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, encouraged students of institutions of higher learning to keep the interest of the country in mind, devote themselves to promoting the four modernizations and train themselves to become a generation of new people with comprehensive development morally, intellectually and in physical culture. All the teachers and students of the Kunming Normal College and student representatives of other institutions of higher learning, some 3,000 people in all, attended the report meeting. Also present were responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, the Yunnan Provincial CYL Committee, all provincial institutions of higher learning and the Yunnan Education Bureau. Comrade Gao Zhiguo made a report entitled "Realizing the Four Modernizations Is the Historical Mission of the Younger Generation." He drew the students' attention to three issues: 1) Correctly assess the situation, always maintain a clear head and uphold the correct political orientation; 2) uphold the four basic principles and continue to liberate the mind and 3) work hard to study science, technology and cultural knowledge and steel oneself to become a new person with comprehensive development morally, intellectually and in physical culture. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 25 Jun 79 HK]

NEI MONGGOL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FLOOD-CONTROL WORK

SK160542 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] The Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular on intensifying flood-control work immediately. The circular states:

Our region has now entered the flood season. According to the weather forecast department, both drought and flood--drought first and flood later--will occur in our region during the flood season. In July and August, most parts of the region will have two or three heavy or torrential rains which will bring extraordinarily heavy precipitation. Flood might cause damage in some areas.

At present, the situation for agricultural and animal husbandry production is excellent. In order to wrest a bumper harvest of agricultural and animal husbandry production and safeguard the safety of people's lives and property, the various localities, in addition to further doing a successful job in preventing insect pests and pollution, should also enhance the flood-control work. For this reason, the various localities must do a good job in the following flood-control tasks:

1. Intensify propaganda and education work to heighten vigilance. Because there have been no great floods in the relatively large rivers of our region for the past 10 or more years and because most parts of the region have suffered from successive droughts in recent years, some comrades, not maintaining keen vigilance against the torrential rains and floods that might take place and lopsidedly thinking that despite our many years' preparations against floods there were no floods, have slackened their vigilance and entertained the idea of leaving things to chance. Such a trend must be overcome and checked.
 2. Strengthen the leadership over organizations and flood-control commanding organs at all levels. Under the leadership of the party committees, the various localities should recruit leading comrades of departments concerned to organize flood-control commanding organs.
- Efforts should be made to replenish the administrative bodies and maintain a close watch on the flood and weather situation and exchange of information round the clock.
3. Speed up the various flood-control measures. Since the regional flood-control conference, the various localities have all organized forces to engage in flood-control inspections. It is essential now to study and deal with the problems that have been discovered and formulate countermeasures and emergency measures against a possible catastrophic flood.
 4. Strengthen the system of responsibility and be strict and impartial in meeting out rewards and punishments.
 5. Once a flood occurs, mobilize the masses to go all out to adopt all kinds of effective measures to promptly repair the water conservancy facilities damaged by the flood drain the waterlogged fields and rush-plant or replant the crops that can be planted so as to lessen the losses suffered.

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PRC
NORTH REGION

CHEN WEIDA OFFICIATES TIANJIN MEETING ON NPC GUIDELINES

SK160033 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] On the morning of 13 July, the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committee held a meeting to relay and implement the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC. The meeting was aimed at mobilizing the people throughout the municipality to publicize, study and carry out conscientiously the principles and tasks set forth at the above-mentioned session, emancipate their minds, "start up the machinery," seek truth from facts, unite together, look forward and strive to do well in readjusting, restructuring consolidating and improving the national economy, in strengthening socialist modernization.

Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committee, responsible comrades of Tianjin garrison and the PLA units stationed in Tianjin vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committees, members of the NPC Standing Committee in Tianjin, deputies of the municipality to the second session of the Fifth NPC and members of the municipality who had attended the second session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. Also present at the meeting were members of the municipal revolutionary committee, responsible comrades of the municipal trade union council, CYL committee and women's federation responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices under the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, and responsible comrades of various districts, counties and bureaus. More than 1,200 people attended the meeting. Calling for efforts to do well in studying and publicizing the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Huang Zhigang put forward the following demands at the meeting:

1. Now the most important new thing and new question before the whole party and the whole nation is to accomplish Chinese-style modernization. Our major task in the propaganda, ideological and theoretical fields is to apply the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to the study of this new thing and new question--the Chinese-style modernization--and to learn and study the current class relations and principal contradictions in our country and the principles, policies and tasks expounded and laid down in Comrade Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government. Cadres, party members and the masses of the people should be organized to study these important issues earnestly so as to understand them clearly. On the other hand, it is imperative to wipe out the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, in particular the bad effects of this line hindering our advance.
2. To facilitate the shift of work focus of the whole party and the whole nation, a large-scale propaganda, study and education campaign should be launched across the municipality with emphasis on the following: 1) the great achievements in all work and on all fronts since the smashing of the gang of four, especially after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and the excellent situation prevailing at present; 2) the question of the current class situation and class struggle in our country; 3) the question of carrying forward socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system; 4) the question of implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy; and 5) the question of adhering to the rules on inner party political life and reviving our party's fine traditions and work style.

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All these should be studied in accordance with the basic Marxist principle that practice is the only criterion for verifying truth. In this propaganda, study and education campaign, it is necessary, first of all, to study Comrade Hua Guofeng's report of the work of the government to the second session of the Fifth NPC and other related documents. Attention should be paid to training cadres. This is a matter which party schools and cadre schools at all levels should exert great efforts to do well. In addition, training classes of various types should be held to train backbone cadres at all levels, and efforts should be stepped up to lead incumbent cadres to study. Vigorous propaganda and education activities should be carried out among the masses of people. In this regard, propaganda and education departments should formulate plans so as to make the work a real success.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--Tianjin, 3 July--One hundred and ten thousand young people are now working at different posts in Tianjin, an old industrial city, after their parents retired. Most of the new workers are middle school leavers, city youth who are not able to settle in the country because of health or family reasons and city young people returning from the countryside. Of 700 new workers in the Tianjin No. 3 Textile Mill, 580 can work independently after two months' training. Through technical examinations, 200 people have reached the standards of grade one or two. After a worker retires, one of his or her children can be taken on at his work unit. When a staff member is retired, his child can be employed as a worker. The people welcome these stipulations and measures. One hundred and ten thousand workers in Tianjin have retired since this year. They are well looked after by their former units. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW]

TIANJIN SPARETIME EDUCATION--Tianjin, 9 July--The Tianjin Higher People's Court has organized inexperienced young judicial and public security personnel for a three-year study in a sparetime college of law. A total of 137 people from Tianjin judicial and public security organs at municipal and district levels are being trained. The college offers twelve courses on basic theory of law and state, the constitution and the history of the Chinese legal system, as well as the new laws adopted recently by the second session of the National People's Congress. The trainees have classes twice a week; each time for two to three hours. Twentyfour experienced officials of the city's higher people's court are teaching in the sparetime college, and university professors and lecturers are also invited to give lectures regularly. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0357 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW]

TIANJIN ENROLLMENT--The Tianjin enrollment work of colleges and universities and secondary vocational schools was conducted from 1 to 7 June. Nearly 100,000 high school graduates of this year, unemployed youths, rusticated educated youths and workers applied for entrance examinations. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Jun 79 SK]

TIANJIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING--The Tianjin Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party recently held a meeting to exchange experiences in how to contribute to the four modernizations. Participants were urged to make more contributions to the four modernizations. Present at the meeting were responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee; responsible persons of the Central Committee and the Beijing Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, responsible persons of the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee and various democratic parties. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Jun 79 SK]

I. 16 Jul 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

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QINGHAI LEADER ASKS YOUTH TO FOLLOW CCP'S GUIDELINES

OW140512 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Zhang Guosheng, permanent secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee, recently spoke at a provincial meeting on the ideological and political work of the Communist Youth League organizations. He called on party committees at various levels to pay attention to the work of CYL organizations and the growth of the younger generation. Comrade Zhang Guosheng said: At present the ideological and political work of CYL organizations is extremely important because during the past 10 years and more the gang of four poisoned youths and undermined youth work. Youths suffered severely and many young people could not find employment. A few of them even committed crimes. Can we blame the young people? No, we cannot blame them. Only the gang of four should be held accountable.

Comrade Zhang Guosheng emphatically pointed out: At present, the primary task of CYL organizations is to straighten out the young people's ideology and lead them to act according to the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, promote the four modernizations and adhere to the four basic principles. Comrade Zhang Guosheng said with encouragement: It has been nearly 3 years since the downfall of the gang of four and we are being urged to fulfill the four great modernizations. You should advance courageously and assume the duties entrusted to you by the party. You should lead the youth to learn from Lei Feng, establish a new style, learn from Zhang Zhixin, match each other in making revolution and dedicate the youth to the socialist modernization of the motherland.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION MEETING--The Qinghai Provincial Water Conservancy and Power Bureau held a forum on water conservancy capital construction work in Huzhu Tu Autonomous County from 25 to 27 June. The meeting was held to implement the instructions of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on launching full scale farmland capital construction work, further carry out readjustments and promote water conservancy projects in the province. According to a briefing, 7 of the 19 readjusted projects under construction now are expected to be completed this year. The meeting held that in order to expedite the progress of projects, leadership should be further strengthened in implementing various economic policies to arouse the enthusiasm of the masses. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 29 Jun 79 OW]

XINJIANG COALFIELDS--Urumqi, 3 July--Three coalfields with nearly 3,700 million tons of proven reserves of coal have been discovered in the southern part of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, which abounds in mineral deposits. These coalfields have fine quality steam coal, among which are 500 million tons of low sulphur coking coal. Nanjiang railway which is under construction and passes by the coal field areas will play an important role transporting the extracted coal. A geological prospecting team is continuing its work in the areas. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW]

XINJIANG LIVESTOCK CIRCULAR--The Xinjiang Regional Revolutionary Committee has issued a circular on promoting livestock production. The circular calls on all localities to adopt effective measures to protect livestock from attacks by wolves, to insure there is enough fodder supply, to build shelters for them and to immunize them against animal disease. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Jun 79 OW]

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